BOMBAY COURIER.

It has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

VOL. XXI.] *SATURDAY AUGUST* 10, 1811. [NUMBER 988.

FORT WILLIAM.

Public Department, July 17, 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all the Promiſſory Notes of this Government ſtanding on the General Regiſter of this Preſidency from No. 14,501, to 15,500 of 1810-11, will be diſcharged at the General Treaſury, on Saturday the 14th of September next, on which day the Intereſt thereon will ceaſe.

Publiſhed by Order of His Excellency the Vice President in Council,

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Government.

A True Copy.

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Government.

Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
8th Auguſt 1811.

Government Advertiſement.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh for general information the following Paragraph of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 22d of February 1811.

"We have reſolved that the following rates of Freight ſhall be reſpectively charged for Goods laden outwards and Homewards by Individuals on ſhips of the Seaſon 1810-11 viz.

	Outwards	*Homeward*
Regular Ships	£10 10 per Ton	£32 per Ton.
Extra Do.	8 8 Do.	25 6 Do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
22d July 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Perſons who are in any way indebted to the Eſtate of the late Mr. WILLIAM RIVERS TOMKINS, are hereby requeſted to pay the Amount of their Debts to Mr. T. W. BROWE, Attorney at Law, No. 5 Nesbitt Lane, who is duly authorized by me to receive the ſame and to purſue all neceſſary ſteps for the Recovery thereof—and all thoſe who have any claims on the property of the deceaſed, are alſo requeſted to ſend the amount of their demand to Mr. BROWNE that the ſame may be arranged and ſettled as ſoon as poſſible.

SUNDER BHASKERJEE,
Executor to the ſaid
Mr. Wm. R. Tomkins.

BOMBAY,
Auguſt 1ſt 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Adminiſtration of the Goods and Effects of PATRICK JORDAN, late a Sub-Conductor, in the Military Service on this Eſtabliſhment deceaſed, may be granted to the Proprietors of the Courier Newspaper, as Creditors on the ſaid Eſtate.

Bombay, 8th Auguſt 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed of Lieutenant PHILIP VILLENEUFVE, deceaſed; late of the ſecond Battalion of the ſeventh Regiment on this Eſtabliſhment, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Lieutenant JOHN MORIN, of the ſecond Battalion of the firſt Regiment,—All perſons concerned are therefore apprized thereof.

Bombay, Auguſt 2d 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MM. DUNCAN CAMERON, the Adminiſtrator of the late THOMAS BLINKENSOPP, underſtanding that Mr. JOHN JOSEPH DE SOUZA the late partner of the deceaſed is collecting the outſtanding debts due to the firm of BLINKENSOPP and DE SOUZA, begs leave to inform the Public that he is doing it without the Sanction or Concurrence of the Adminiſtrator and that in conſequence thereof no receipt of the ſaid JOHN DE SOUZA for debts due to the firm will be conſidered legal.

Bombay, 27th July 1811.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a Special General Meeting of the Subſcribers to the Bombay Civil Fund will be holden at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government on Saturday the 21ſt day of September next, for the purpoſe of determining on a queſtion of conſiderable importance to the Intereſts of the Inſtitution; the proceedings relative to which, will be immediately circulated for the information of the Members.

S. BABINGTON,
Sec. to the B. C. F.

BOMBAY
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
8th August 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE,

At Meſſrs. Wooler & Co's.

WARE HOUSE,

A very handſome well built Europe Buggy.
Ditto Ditto Ditto Barouche.
Ditto Ditto Ditto Curricle.
Ditto Ditto Ditto Chariot.

Bombay 10th August 1811.

BAXTER, FERRAR & CO.

On MONDAY next the 12th inſtant, WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY articles of furniture &c. &c. &c. the property of a Gentleman leaving the ſettlement, among which are Bureaus, Book Caſes, Chairs, Couches, Plate and Plated ware, ſome Shawls and Shawl Handkerchiefs, Books, &c. &c.

N. B. At 12 o'clock will be ſold without reſerve a Chariot with a pair of Mules, ſeveral Horſes, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 10th August 1811.

Edinburgh LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TO THE HONORABLE

JONATHAN DUNCAN,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE Managers of the EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM beg leave to incloſe to the Honorable JONATHAN DUNCAN an Addreſs to the Public on that inſtitution, and a ſhort account of its origin. Theſe they earneſtly recommend to an attentive conſideration; and they may alſo further add, that the EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM is intended, not merely as a local, but as a National Inſtitution, into which the Inſane will be admitted, on the ſame terms from every part of Britain, and where they may receive the advice and aſſiſtance of any practitioners in EDINBURGH, whom their Relations may chuſe to employ.

Thoſe whoſe circumſtances do not enable them to pay Medical Practitioners, will be ſupplied gratuitouſly both with advice and Medicines; the perſon, or the Pariſh who ſends them, being charged only with a very low Board for their Maintenance, and with the expence of ſuch Clothing as the Managers may find it abſolutely neceſſary to furniſh to them.

When a Patient, ſent to the Aſylum, is in ſuch circumſtances, that his Relations are willing to pay for the beſt accommodation, he will not only be attended by any Medical Practitioners whom they may chuſe to appoint, but be under the immediate care alſo of his own Servants, and have a Houſe and Garden within the walls of the Aſylum appropriated to his own uſe.

With this view, the ingenious Architect Mr. Reid, to whoſe gratuitous exertions the EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM is very much indebted, has introduced into the plan three ſmall Houſes, each in the middle of a ſmall Garden, and conveniently accommodated for the reception of a ſingle individual ſubjected to Mental Derangement, whoſe Relations may wiſh, that while the care of his health is entruſted to thoſe Phyſicians whom they have employed with a view to his recovery, the care of his perſon ſhould be confided to ſuch Keepers or Servants, as they may chuſe to appoint.

Thus the EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM, if Money can be procured to complete the whole of the intended Plan, will afford Conveniencies, in the Cure of Inſanity, which are not perhaps to be obtained in any ſimilar inſtitution in Europe. On this ground, the Managers flatter themſelves with the hope, that they may receive ſome aſſiſtance from the Benevolent and Patriotic, in every part of the Britiſh Empire. And money is only wanted from the Public to complete the building; for, after that is finiſhed, there can be little doubt, that the inſtitution will ſupport itſelf.

Edinburgh,—February 1808.

Subſcriptions will be received at the Office of Meſſrs. FORBES and Co. where the Addreſs to the Public and Plan of the Inſtitution alluded to in the foregoing letter to the Hon'ble the Governor may be ſeen.

Bombay, 1ſt Auguſt 1811.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BUILDING *A LUNATIC ASYLUM* AT EDINBURGH.

We agree to pay the ſum annexed to our reſpective names, for erecting a Lunatic Aſylum at Edinburgh, under the Superintendence of the Lord Provoſt of the City, the Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, the Lord Juſtice Clerk of the Court of Juſticiary, and other Truſtees named in His Majeſty's Warrant for a Royal Charter.

Jonathan Duncan	Rs. 200 0 00
J. Elphinſton	100 0 00
Jonathan Thorpe	50 0 00
George Keir	50 0 00
Charles Forbes	200 0 00
W. T. Money	50 0 00
D. Inglis	50 0 00
Hormarjee Bomanjee	80 0 00
J. H. Stephenſon	50 0 00
Michie Forbes	100 0 00
Henry Roome	50 0 00
John Stewart	50 0 00
N. H. Smith	50 0 00
H. Munro	50 0 00
William Forbes	50 0 00
Richard Peterſon	5 0 00
Edward Baker	50 0 00
William Aſhburner	50 0 00
O. Woodhouſe	50 0 00
G. Lukin	30 0 00
H. Ellis	40 0 00
Li Smith, Lieut. Col. 65th Regt.	40 0 00
W. J. Hamilton	50 0 00
E. Taylor	40 0 00
Francis Warden	40 0 00
Alexander Hay, Lieut. Col.	50 0 00
J. Inverarity	50 0 00
William Mackintoſh	50 0 00
D. Chriſtie	50 0 00
William Newnham	50 0 00

Hindu Infanticide.

IN THE PRESS,

And ſpeedily will be publiſhed in London,

IN ONE VOLUME QUARTO.

AN Account of the Enquiries and Meaſures adopted for the diſcovery and ſuppreſſion of the Practice, extenſively prevalent among ſeveral Tribes of Hindus, in different and diſtant parts of the Eaſt Indies, of the Syſtematic Murder, by their Parents, of Female Infants; with Incidental Remarks on other Cuſtoms, peculiar to the Natives of India—Edited with Notes and Illuſtrations by EDWARD MOOR, F. R. S. Author of the Hindu Pantheon.

By the laſt accounts, from England, this work was in conſiderable forwardneſs, and it may be expected in India, by the end of this year 1811.

Such Gentlemen as may be deſirous of poſſeſſing a Copy or Copies are requeſted to ſignify the ſame, at the Houſe of FORBES & Co. where a book is opened for the reception of names.

The price, in England, it is expected, will be a Guinea and a half in boards; and, in India, at an advance ſufficient to cover the expences of exportation there; which it is calculated will increaſe it to twenty five Rupees in Calcutta and Bombay, and to ſeven Pagodas in Madras; to be paid on delivery.

I intended, if there be time, to bind, in a handsome manner, the Copies bespoken in India.

SUBSCRIBERS.

	Copies.
The Hon'ble J. Duncan Esq.	5
The Hon'ble Sir Js. Mackintosh,	1
The Hon'ble Lieut. Gen. Abercromby,	1
N. B. Smith Esq.	1
Charles Forbes Esq.	2
J. Stewart Esq.	1
Captain W. J. Hamilton,	1
J. H. Stephenson Esq.	1
W. T. Money Esq.	1
H. G. Macklin Esq.	1
Captain Henry Roome,	1
F. Warden Esq.	1
Lieut. R. M. Grindlay,	1
D. Inglis Esq.	1
M. Forbes Esq.	1
O. Woodhouse Esq.	1
C. Grant Esq.	1
W. Newnham Esq.	1
S. Babington Esq.	1
R. Goodwin Esq.	2
H. Munro Esq.	1
H. Jones Esq.	1
Wm. Wilkins Esq.	1
Major Kennedy,	1
R. Kennedy M. D.	1
Wm. Kennedy Esq.	1

Bombay, 26th July 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Firm of LIMJEE BHICAJEE beg leave to inform their Customers and the Public at large that the business will be carried on after the 31st Instant by PESTONJEE BHICAJEE, FRAMJEE BHICAJEE, DADABHOY LIMJEE, RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE and FURDOONJEE LIMJEE in the name and firm of LIMJEE BHICAJEE and Co. who return their grateful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen at large for past favors and hope by diligence and attention to merit a continuance of them.

" PESTONJEE BHICAJEE,
" FRAMJEE BHICAJEE,
" DADABHOY LIMJEE,
" RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE,
" FURDOONJEE LIMJEE

Bombay 24th July 1811.

જાહેર ખબર

લીમજી ભીખાજીનાં દુકાન વાલા ગલી શીતલથી પોતાનાં ગરાકોને તથા શરવે લોકોને જાહેર કરેચજે એ દુકાનનુ કામ તારીખ ૩૧ મી આગસ્ટ મકીનાનીથી પેશતંનજી ભીખાજી તથા ફરામજી ભીખાજી તથા દાદાભાજ ભીખાજી તથા રુશતંમજી ભીખાજી તથા ફરદુનજી ભીખાજી ચલાવશે ભીખાજી ભીખાજીની કંપનીને નામે દુકાન ચાલશે તે શાકુ એ લોકો શરવે જાતભીમેનો તથા લેડીઓને અરજ કરેચજે આગળી મેરબાંની કીધી આને તે ખુનખ ખુશીથી તેજ ખુનખ મેરબાની જારી રાખે

પેશતંનજી ભીખાજી
ફરામજી ભીખાજી
દાદાભાજ ભીખાજી
રુશતંમજી ભીખાજી
ફરદુનજી ભીખાજી

તારીખ ૨૪ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૧

A CARD.

MESSRS. BRUCE FAWCETT and CO. have recently received from Captain James Horsburgh, a further Supply of the following, which may be had on application at their office, at the undermentioned prices viz.

Horsburgh's India Directory at Rs.	25
New Charts of Hindoostan and Islands at - -	10
Ditto—of the Cape of Good Hope to the Equator, in sets of two Charts each at - -	15
Ditto—of Bashee Islands at -	5

Bombay, 7th August, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BHICCAJEE MERJEE & Co. beg leave most respectfully to inform their friends and customers that they have purchased from the ship Charlotte Captain Brown the following articles.

Pale Beer, from Hodgson in Hogsheads and Butts.
Bottled Porter and Beer,
Claret and Port Wine.
Cyder and Perry and Sherry Wine,
Brandy and Hollands,
Cherry and Raspberry Ratifia and Brandy,
Red and White Noyeau in Quarts and Pints.
Hams and Cheeses.
Herrings and salted Salmon in Jars.
Mackaroni.
Chocolate and Cocoa.
Arrow Root and Tapioca Capers and Olives, Fish Sauce of sorts.
Sallad Oil and Mustard.
Boots and Shoes.
Flannel and Boat Cloaks, Hats, Perfumery, Sadlery, Stationary and various other articles.

Bombay, August 10th 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT,

LIMJEE BHICCAJEE and Co. beg leave to inform their Customers and the Public at large, that they have received the following Commission Goods by the H. C. Ships the Union and have exposed for Sale,

Pale Ale in Hogsheads from Hodgson,
Claret from Maxwell and Keys.
Cyder in Bottles.
Hock and Mountain.
Real Red and White Noyeau, in Pints.
Cherry and Raspberry Brandy Hoffmann.
Hams and Pine Cheeses.
Confectionary from Hoffmann, Consisting of Jams Jelly and Raspberry Venegar.
Oilman's Stores, consisting of Salted Salmon, red and Picked Herrings on Jars, and Butter.
Perfumery, from Smith and others.
Round and Military Hats.
Cricket Batts and Balls.
Savigne's Razors and Penknives.
Military Buck and Doe Skin Gloves.
Single and double night Caps and Hand Gloves Cotton.
Looking Glasses.
Glass Ware consisting of Lustres &c.
Stationary and Patent Shots.
Kitchen and Flower Garden Seeds.
Sadlery from Gibson and others.
Morroco Leather.

Bombay, 10th August, 1811.

THE Appendix to the Bombay Calendar is ready for delivery.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5th, AUGUST 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of John Elphinston Esq. to appoint Lieutenant Robert Robertson, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Assistant to that Gentleman, as a Member of the Government of this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant to Lieutenant P. Breton of the Artillery, a furlough to sea for the recovery of his health, until the 16th November next.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to allow Assistant Surgeon George Johnston, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent until the 15th of November next.

Mr A. N. Riddell, having produced a certificate of his appointment as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment; the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him accordingly, his rank to be settled hereafter.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council announces with great regret the death of Jonathan Thorpe Esq First Member of the Medical Board.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following appointments take place to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the death of Mr. Thorpe in the Medical Department, viz.

Surgeon Wm. Mackie to be 1st Member of the Medical Board, vice Thorpe deceased.

Surgeon Robert Stewart to be 2d Member of the Medical Board, vice Mackie promoted.

Surgeon Hill Morgan to be Medical Store-keeper vice Stewart.

Assistant Surgeon Dougal Christie to be Surgeon to the Marine, vice Stewart.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

10th AUGUST, 1811.

MR. JOHN KAYE,—Accountant General, Civil Auditor, and Revenue Accountant.

Mr. J. Best,—Deputy Accountant General, and Deputy Civil Auditor.

Mr. S. Babington,—Register to the Sudder Adawlut, Assistant to the Translator of Country Correspondence, and of the Regulations.

Mr. Coward,—Post Master General.

Mr. J. D. De Vitré,—Deputy Post Master General.

Mr. J. Williams,—Collector of Salsette.

Mr. Munro,—Collector of Bombay, and Civil and Marine Pay Master.

5th *August*, 1811.

Mr. T. C. Fraser,—1st Assistant to the Collector, 1st Assistant to the Custom Master and Deputy Marine Pay Master at Surat.

R, T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government

Translated Extract of a letter from a Portuguese Gentleman at Bombay, in answer to his friend, an Officer at Rio Janeiro, who had sent an account of Massena's late retreat in Portugal.

"—— but the English of my acquaintance, really appear to be most unreasonable in their expectations, and their spirits are surely more easily elated and depressed than those of any other race of people. They cannot rest satisfied with common events or be contented with ascribing effects to probable causes. Excess and exaggeration, is the food with which they luxuriously gorge their pampered appetites.

A battle to be brilliant, must be bloody; a victory to be decisive, must be destructive—even to themselves; a General to be skilful or meritorious, must be something more than mortal, or he runs no small chance of soon being reckoned somewhat less than man. One would almost be tempted to conclude that they sometimes prefer brooding over calamity, to rejoicing at prosperity. Having in the present instance no good ground for uneasiness or anxiety, but on the contrary, just cause for honest gratification, and even exultation at the great merit and excellent military judgment displayed by Lord Wellington, they seem now to be affected in a manner truly ridiculous. Notwithstanding the French have nearly evacuated the whole of our Portuguese territories; have been driven successively from every post they attempted to occupy; have been compelled by the British General to take a narrow, difficult, mountainous pass through Beira Alta, over the Ponte de Murcella, which has exposed their flanks to be annoyed by the Native troops, and their rear to be harrassed by the allied army; have been under the necessity of leaving their baggage, killing their horses, destroying their artillery, blowing up their ammunition and leaving behind their sick and the whole of their ill gotten plunder; notwithstanding all this, Lord Wellington in the opinion of some people, has not performed half enough; and having evinced no supernatural powers, his grateful and considerate countrymen kindly sit in judgment upon his actions, as if each were a military man competent to the task, and seem inclined to think, that he might easily have killed and eaten every man in Massena's army: however as that could have been a difficult task, his troops being well fed and provided for, the gloomy imaginations of this part of the community have taken another turn; they have already conjured up a ghastly spectre, and appear to anticipate the most direful evils from its appearance. They call it a French army, have placed it somewhere or other in the south, talk to you of it's penetrating through the Province of Alemtejo, beating Beresford, his English Officers, and his brave Caçadores, overrunning Estramadura south of the Tagus, crossing that river by a hop, step and jump, at Abrantes, (a figure of speech much in vogue amongst them) intercepting every information of its movements from Lord Wellington, until in some dark cloudy night, which is, I believe even now foretold, it falls suddenly upon the flanks and rear of the English, while Massena, who has been all this time practising a Ruse de Guerre, attacks them in front, completely destroys them and takes his Lordship prisoner, who however displays prodigies of valour on the occasion, having received many wounds and being run through the body with a small sword by Field Marshall Massena himself.

May the blessed Virgin help the good Man, for the French are not half so much to be dreaded by him, as some of his dear countrymen;

"O Caó com raiva de seu dono travá"

The heavy mists and fogs which envelope them in England and which are not for weeks together dispated by their feeble sun, may in some measure tend to produce all these chilling doubts and gloomy fears, but in this part of the world, where clearer skies and warmer suns prevail, it is difficult to account for the existence of such traiterous feelings.

The absurdity of such a mode of reasoning on this question, carries with it its own conviction, and the sentiments require no refutation; but I am of opinion that those who seriously wish to do justice to his Lordship's talents, and pay every homage to his superior abilities, injure him and his cause in general, in a much more serious manner, by their extravagant assertions on the other hand. The British General, who, I verily believe, possesses the constituent qualities of a great General, has probably effected all that could reasonably be expected; has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of such as are his real friends and disappointed the jealousy and envy of those who may be his enemies. The object he has attained is highly important, and he has indisputably discovered the most successfull, perhaps the only mode of defending our country, with a small force against a superior foe. The advantages, derived from his operations are numerous and manifest, and I feel confident that his success will be turned to the best account; but when I hear his admirers labouring to prove, that in a short time he will be in Spain, bring Massena to action, rout the French army and hunt them out of the Peninsula across the Pyreneans, I am grieved and distressed to find, that well meaning persons will not suffer themselves to reason dispassionately on the subject, and that they will persist not only in shutting their eyes to strong and glaring facts, but strive to persuade others to adopt the same premature and erroneous inferences.

" *Pélla bóca mórre o Peixa.*"

ARRIVAL.]—Lieutenant F. James, 2d B. 6th R.
DEPARTURE.]Ensign Cumming, 2d B. 2d R.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

CALCUTTA.

JULY 17th.

The Bheemoolah, Captain Chauvet, dispatched for England from Saugor Roads on the 7th current, got to sea on the 9th, but proving leaky in her upper works, she was obliged to put back to Saugor, where she arrived on the 11th current. She has since come up to Diamond Harbour, to be re-caulked; and will be ready for sea in the course of the ensuing springs.

The Hon. Company's ship Monarch, Captain Havard, is, we understand, to be dispatched in the course of a few days, direct for England. It is probable that the Monarch and Bheemoolah will sail in company.

The Euphrates, is not to be dispatched till the beginning of the ensuing month.

The brig Hibernia, Captain Ashmore, arrived in the River on Thursday last from New South Wales, after an expeditious passage of 65 days, having sailed from Port Jackson on the 7th of May. This arrival supplies nothing, that can be at all interesting to the generallity of our readers.

The Governor Macquarrie which left Calcutta for New South Wales in October last, had not reached Port Jackson on the 7th of May.

The apprehensions that have been expressed for the safety of the Frederick Maria, appear to be premature. The Frederick Maria left Ganjam for the Derwent and Port Jackson on the 30th January last, and allowing that she had the quickest passage ever made, it is barely possible, if we consider the time necessary for the transaction of her business in the Derwent that she could have arrived at Port Jackson on the 7th of May, the date of the Hibernia's departure.

The Arabella, Captain Leigh, belonging to Calcutta had safely arrived at Port Jackson, and was preparing to sail on her return, in the course of May.

The brig Eagle, Captain Mackay, left Port Jackson on her return for Calcutta, on the 7th May.

JULY 19,

Yesterday morning accounts were received in town, of the safe arrival of the ship Hamon Shah, Captain Gardiner, under Arab colours, from China.

The Hamon Shah left Macao on the 18th of May, touched at Malacca on the 23d ultimo, and sailed thence on the 27th.

Passengers per Hamon Shah.

E. Asken, Esq.

Mr. Chimenant, country service, and Assistant Quarter-Master Beaumont, (Myst re.)

The expedition sailed from Malacca in three divisions:

The first consisted of 42 sail; the second of 30, and the third and last of 18; making in the whole 90 sail, including the men of war and other armed vessels.

The Hamon Shah fell in with and spoke the expedition on the 21st of last month, off Pedro Branco—all well.

We are exceedingly concerned to state, that the Thomas Henchman, transport, was burnt, about the beginning of June, whilst lying, at anchor, in Malacca roads; happily no lives were lost on the occasion.

The troops, both native and European, continued in high health and spirits. The armament, it was expected, would reach Batavia about the beginning of the ensuing month.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1811.

(Continued from the laſt Paga.)

fence, unleſs the delegation actually takes place. Here, however, in the firſt inſtance, on account of the mere circumſtance of voting, the magiſtrates are ordered to commit, unleſs bail is given. I believe the general rule in law has always been, that a juſtice of the peace, unleſs he is particularly empowered by ſtatute, cannot, in the firſt inſtance, hold a party to bail, when no offence againſt the peace has been committed. For treaſon, felony, breach of the peace, and for other offences of a ſimilar nature, he has a right to arreſt; but he has no ſuch right in caſes which are offences by poſſibility merely, unleſs empowered by ſtatute. The ſtatute that creates the offence does not by ſuch creation of the offence give a right to arreſt. Why in our law is truth a juſtification for a libel, but no juſtification for indictment, becauſe it has a tendency to a breach of the peace; but till the indictment no man can be held to bail. So in many other crimes there are in like manner no powers to commit in the caſe of conſpiracy, for inſtance, and of the moſt dangerous crime to human ſociety, the crim of perjury, no bail can be exacted till an indictme takes place. For ſuch crimes have merely a tenden in their operation to a breach of the peace, but not ſuch a breach in themſelves, and conſequentl a juſtice of the peace has no power to commit. It whatever may be ſaid as to theſe, ſure I am. thas to the offence of the perſons mentioned in the ght Honourable Gentleman's letter, the magiſtrates an have no more power to hold to bail than for the moſt innocent actions of their lives. Do but hea the inſtructions which are iſſued—"you are requ to cauſe to be arreſted, and to commit to priſon (unleſs bail ſhall be given), all perſons within your juriſdiction, who ſhall be guilty of giving, or having given, or of publiſhing, or having publiſhed, or of cauſing or having cauſed to be given or publiſhed, any written or other notice of the election and appointent, in any manner, of ſuch repreſentative, delegate or manager as aforeſaid; or of *attending*, *voting*, *acting*, or of having *attended*, *voted*, or *acted* in any manner, in the choice or appointment of ſuch repentative, delegate or manager." Yet *attendance*, acrding to the Act, does not conſtitute an offence agai the Act, but merely the circumſtance of voting. Read the words of the Act; if any per ſon ſhall *attend* and *vote* or by any other means ſhall vote, &c. B by theſe, directions the Magiſtrates are ordered to ſe all perſons who may have attended at any meet to be arreſted; (*Hear!*) though theſe perſons may have attended for the moſt innocent purpoſes though they may have attended for the moſt meritorious purpoſes; though they may have attended for the very purpoſe of diſſuading ſuch delegation. And ſo we ſee all theſe innocent or meritorious perſons are liable to be arreſted and ſent to priſon, unleſs he to bail, which in an inſtance where an individual is ſtruggling againſt the whole power of government, m be frequently impoſſible. Surely the law is in a conſcience ſtrict enough. It was not neceſſary for the Right Hon. Gent. to make another proviſion its ſeverity. He will, therefore, excuſe me, if I aſhim whether the meaſure of the Iriſh Government was previouſly ſubmitted to the Crown lawyers in Ireld? (*Hear, hear!*) —The other facts connected with this meaſure are fully as extraordinary. On the 12 of February the Right Honourable Gentleman denounces this aſſembly as an unlawful aſſembly, and threns to proceed againſt all perſons guilty of ſo aſſening; and he ſends two Officers of the Police to deſire the aſſembly, which he had thus denounced as unlawful. Here are theſe officers ſent to a room in Dlin where the Catholic Committee was ſitting. ey aſked the Gentlemen preſent if they were the tholic Committee? According to a ſtory given in periodical paper, in the intereſt of Government, th anſwered—Yes;—but, according to another acnt, written by the Catholic Gentlemen, contradory of the former ſtatement, they ſaid—No. Th ſaid the Magiſtrates, we are very glad; we have not e ſmalleſt inclination to diſturb y u; we are quite ſisfied. And ſo they walked off without taking a one meaſure againſt this Catholic Committee.—Ce nly, however threatening and exaſperating was t nature of the Right Honourable Gentleman's lett his meſſengers were meſſengers of peace and calmſs. Theſe meſſengers were not imbued by theſe rible apprehenſions of the Committee, otherwiſe y never would have ſuffered them to eſcape th vigilance by merely ſaying to them, we are not at Catholic Committee which you are ſent to diſpe. There was another very extraordinary circumſtance which I ſhould be glad to hear the Right Honoble Gentleman explain. The Noble Lord who preſi at the meeting, ſaid to the Magiſtrates, that he worry the Right Honourable Secretary had not app to them, as he could eaſily have explained the purpoſe of their meeting, and he was very ſorry, t without aſking any explanation, they ſhould ve been ſo ſent. The Magiſtrates ſaid that they ould inform the Secretary, and that they had no ht but he would be very glad to receive ſuch explan on. Then after, it ſeems, the Secretary expreſſed mſelf extremely happy to ſee them; when lo, the Gentlemen tell the Magiſtrates that they have thing to tell the Secretary, but if he have buſineſs h them they are willing to attend upon him. Wh is moſt curious is this, that both parties ſhould have eemed ſo deſirous of meeting, and yet could never ect a meeting, and that the Right Honorable Ge man ſhould have been obliged to croſs the chnel without being able to accompliſh it (*Hear!*).

But there are ſtill ier circumſtances in this caſe not leſs full of wonder. his Catholic Committee, which was denounced on e 12th of February as unlawful, continued to ſit, only before the 12th of February, but ſince the 2th of February (*hear!*); and in all the newſpapers day be read addreſſes in the name of the Catholic ommittee, publiſhed in the very teeth of the Magates. Is not all this very wonderful, that a Go ment ſo famous for diſpatch, that the Right Honorable Gentleman, ſo famous for his vigour, ſhould ll allow that unlawful aſſembly to do theſe thing The Right Honourable Gentleman (the Chancell of the Exchequer) told us, that he could not acc t for all theſe things; the Right Honourable Sec ary could. Has Government at laſt found out it? Has it found out that this unlawful ambly was not unlawful, not miſchievous in its tendency, and harbours no unfavourable deſigns? thou they will not condeſcend to detail what cauſe has duced the Right Honourable Gentleman to re ſort to ſuch acts of violence or at leaſt promptitude, the have been ſufficient to induce that Right Honorable Gentleman to leave Ireland. I do not mean by ying this to attribute any ill intentions to the Gernment of Ireland. I attribute no intentions to that Government good or bad, becauſe, I own, I cannot comprehend them—(*Hear!*)—I cannot comprehend how Government can put forth a proclamation againſt an unlawful aſſembly, threatening to have all its members arreſted, and afterwards ſuffer that aſſembly to t, and publiſh their proceedings in the ſame manner s before. I certainly cannot comprehend theſe things, and therefore I attribute no intention, becauſe that intention is incomprehenſible; and all that I can ſay is, that I am extremely impatient to finiſh my motion, that I may be enabled to hear from the Right Honourable Gentleman a ſolution of this enigma.

The proceeding which the Iriſh Government has taken, is one of the very greateſt moment. Ireland from various cauſes, unneceſſary for me now to notice, is unfortunately ſufficiently irritable already; and it was by no means neceſſary for the ſtrong hand of Government to increaſe that irritation. One would ſuppoſe that the Government was not willing to increaſe that irritation; but yet, if we are allowed to judge from the violent reſolutions publiſhed in the different newſpapers in Dublin, this meaſure of the Government has cauſed the ſoreſt feelings in the body of Catholics of Ireland. The Right Honourable Gentleman muſt admit this irritation, and as it is not neceſſary, it is not therefore my wiſh to enter into any details before the Houſe. It muſt be admitted that this precipitate proceeding has given great offence. Is the Right Honourable Gentleman, therefore, not called on to juſtify that proceeding? And why he attributed theſe ill purpoſes and motives to the Catholics? And is he not called on to ſtate what are the reaſons which may have ſo ſuddenly ſtopt the accompliſhment of theſe evil purpoſes? I confeſs I cannot ſee how the Right Honourable Gentleman can get out of this difficulty. Why, when the Government had forborne ſo long, did they at laſt interfere?—why, when orders were iſſued, were theſe orders never enforced?—and why are the Catholic aſſemblies ſtill allowed to continne? I wiſh to know if the Chancellor, the Judges, and the Law Officers who are Members of the Council, and whoſe authority is deſervedly high in the country, were conſulted? I wiſh to know what accounts were tranſmitted to this country by the Lord-Lieutenant, whoſe duty it is to know all theſe things, toaching the dangers exiſting in Ireland. Theſe are things of the utmoſt moment to Ireland, and of the utmoſt moment to the whole empire; and I will not allow the Right Honourable Gentleman to let theſe ſubjects go without inveſtigation.

I take the liberty, therefore, of moving, that "An Addreſs be preſented to his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent to lay before the Houſe a copy of any Proclamation or Proclamations iſſued by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland paſſed in 1811, concerning the putting in force the Act of the 33d year of his Majeſty; as alſo Copies of all Conſultations with the Attorney and Solicitor General of Ireland on that ſubject; and Copies of all Letters, and other information ſent by the Government of Ireland to the Government of this country, relative to the Catholic Delegates, &c."

Mr. W. Pole, while he admitted the right of demanding an explanation from him lamented the zeal of ſome Gentlemen on the other ſide; becauſe that zeal has already produced in Ireland the moſt injurious effects (*ſtate them, from the Oppoſition*). The charge, he ſaid, might be divided into two parts. The firſt charge was, for not executing the law in time, becauſe, if this body was illegal it ought to have been ſooner ſtopped. The Lord Lieutenant wiſhed to leave every communication open between the Catholics and the Throne. He felt as the Right Honourable Gentleman who is an ornament to the country from whence he comes (Mr. Grattan), ſo well expreſſed, that the law ought to be adminiſtered in tender mercy to the Catholics; and ſo long as he conceived that this was the object, and the only object of the Catholic Meetings, he was unwilling to interfere. In 1809 the Catholics by their proceedings ſeemed to act as if they were aware of the Converſion Act, and though ſome of their proceedings were ſtamped with great warmth, ſtill they were the proceedings of loyal and honeſt Catholics. The meeting at which Lord Fingal preſided was not compoſed of delegates for any other purpoſe than to prepare a petition, which ſhould be preſented within a fortnight after the meeting of Parliament. It was originally compoſed of 36 delegates from the different corporations of Dublin, who aſſembled to addreſs the Duke of Bedford; but he believed it was intimated to them by the former Adminiſtration not to aſſemble. The Committee of 1810 behaved in a very different manner. On the 2d of November there were great differences among them, and ſome of the ſpeeches extremely violent; not to notice the ſpeech of a Mr. Geogh, a Gentleman appeared there, but too well known both in this country and Ireland, Mr. Peter Finnerty. In his ſpeech there he informs the people of Ireland that the apparent vulgarity and ſtupidity of the conduct of the Engliſh towards them was not imputable to the people of England, but to the Engliſh Government. He aſks if any honeſt Iriſhman could be of the ſentiments of his Government? and then tells them that the Engliſh Government was as bad as their's. Still the Lord Lieutenant did not interfere. On the 24th November they met again, when Lord Fingal was in the Chair; when a vote of thanks was carried to Lord Donoughmore. Lord Fingal aſked them if they were not doing too much; if the buſineſs of their meeting was not to frame their Petition?

Here, then, was the Earl of Fingal aſking whether the Committee did not exceed its powers in propoſing the vote of thanks, when Mr. O'Conner ſtated that the laſt general meeting had done away the difficulty by which a regular reſolution had been paſſed, that the Committee ſhould manage all the Catholic public concerns. The Reſolution of Thanks to Lord Donoughmore was then unanimouſly carried. Such was the manner in which this Committee proceeded. —But the principle on which the Iriſh Government acted was to perſevere in conciliation as long as it poſſibly could. On the 21ſt of December, one of the Members informed the Meeting of a horrible grievance to which a Catholic ſoldier had been ſubjected, who had been brought to a Court Martial, for refuſing to attend the Proteſtant worſhip—and propoſed that a ſubſcription ſhould be ſet on foot to proſecute the bigots, of whatever rank, who had been concerned in that outrage. Now the real circumſtances of this caſe were theſe:—On the 24th of Auguſt, a letter was received by the Secretary of State, from Dr. Troy, with the information, that a ſoldier of the name of Spence, had been very ſeverely dealt with, in being ſentenced to foreign ſervice by a Court Martial, conſidering the nature of the charge preferred againſt him. The letter was immediately ſent to the commander of the forces—this being a regimental Court Martial, the proceedings had not before been ſubmitted to him; and the Commander immediately made the proper inquiry. The ſentence was conſidered as rather ſevere, and was remitted altogether; the ſoldier was brought back to Ireland, and diſcharged from the army altogether. All this took place in Auguſt; and yet ſuch was the manner in which the ſubject had been treated in a meeting of the 21ſt December. Again, at the meeting on the 8th, they were under the neceſſity of admitting that juſtice had been done; but at the ſame time carefully circulated a ſtatement, purporting, that notwithſtanding the bigotry of Government, the Catholic ſoldiers would now have protection and redreſs through the medium of this Committee; withing it to be believed by the Catholics, that all benefits were to come from their body, and nothing from the Government (*hear! hear!*) Even this did not induce the Government to interfere. The Petition had been agreed upon on the 29th of November, and then thanks were voted to the Right Honourable Gentleman oppoſite; another act foreign to the buſineſs of petitioning. If the only object of their meeting was to prepare and manage their petition, what had they to do except to attend to that buſineſs, and to ſeparate when it was finiſhed? But inſtead of this, they went on in ſuch a way, that, according to his information, Lord Ffrench and others, the moſt reſpectable of the Catholics, left off attending their meetings. And this fact might be of uſe in explaining the intentions of the Iriſh Government. They never propoſed to iſſue an order againſt the Catholics, they had only done their duty in diſperſing unlawful aſſemblies, and perhaps preventing rebellion (*hear! hear! hear!*). The Gentleman oppoſite might turn up his eyes, but he ſpoke as one who had been there, and had ſeen; as one who, as part of the Government, was reſponſible for its acts. (*Hear! hear!*)

This Meeting had been known for ſome time under the name of the Catholic Parliament. But as it was expected that their buſineſs would be ſoon ſettled, and that then they would ſeparate, the Government was ſtill unwilling to interfere. It was anxious that no pretence for a complaint that they were obſtructed in preparing and managing their petition ſhould exiſt with reſpect to the Iriſh Government. About the middle of December they appointed a Committee of Grievances, which was to examine into all the grievances of the Catholics, together with the indignities and inſults to which they were expoſed. One of the Members ſtated, that letters had been received from Dr. Troy, containing a diſplay of the bigotry of Government with reſpect to the Foundling Hoſpital; and apparently no means were to be neglected to bring obloquy on the Government. What Dr. Troy had ſaid about the Foundling Hoſpital, he (Mr. Pole) really did not know; but it might be proper to give the Houſe ſome idea of the mode in which that inſtitution was conducted. It had been eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament—the Governors were among the moſt reſpectable—if he ſaid the moſt reſpectable, he would not be much wide of the truth, in Ireland. All children, without exception, were received—they were ſent in with a name ſo as to enable the parents to recognize and take them out if they choſe. They were numbered as brought in, and thus regularly admitted. The whole number was about 2000—theſe were educated in the moſt exemplary manner. The funds were ſupplied by the Public, and it was but reaſonable on that account, that the children ſhould be brought up in the eſtabliſhed religion—and that they ſhould be apprenticed out to Proteſtant maſters—(*Hear, hear!*)—But when any one claimed a child by name, and deſcribed the marks which at the time the child was received were always entered in a book, it was given up, whatever might be the rank of the claimant. What Dr. Troy had actually ſaid, he did not know; but it had been ſtated upon his authority, apparently, that in conſequence of the bigotry of the Governors, no Catholic could ever find his child—and that, from that circumſtance, a brother and ſiſter had married, and other dreadful miſchief done. Such were the ſpeeches delivered in this Committee, and publiſhed with the greateſt perſeverance, and yet the Lord Lieutenant ſtill forebore to interfere.

From the 24th of Nov. they proceeded by adjournments ſo as to meet once a week—imitating as nearly as poſſible the courſe of the Houſe of Commons—making their ſpeeches, and having them taken down by regular Reporters. Theſe were always publiſhed in the newſpapers, and circulated all over Ireland. In January, a Member ſtated from the Committee of Grievances, that the Catholics were excluded from 32,000 offices. Such was the ſpirit manifeſted by this Committe. It could not be ſuppoſed that during all this time Dublin was tranquil Theſe inflammable ſpeeches excited certainly conſiderable ſurprize and alarm among all deſcriptions of people and the moſt loyal portion began really to think that there was no Government, or that it was a Government without ſpirit, and unfit to remain in office. But the Duke of Richmond thought that the true ſpirit in his ſituation was to refrain from uſing coercive meaſures as long as he poſſibly could.

About the end of December there appeared in the debates an intention to increaſe the Members of the Committee; and then, or early in January, a reſolution was paſſed that the Secretary ſhould correſpond with the Catholics in the country; but nothing was ſaid about repreſentatives. On the 19th of January this ſubject was diſcuſſed, and on the 23d Government heard that anſwers to a letter from their Secretary to the Catholics in the country had been read at the previous Meeting. He next adverted to the improper turn of argumentation uſed with regard to the manner in which the repreſentation was to be formed. Still, however, they continued to meet, to debate, and to circulate their ſpeeches as before, till the principal men left them, as he was informed, conſidering their proceedings da likely to draw a ſtigma upon the meeting. On the 2- of February a reſolution was carried, unanimouſly carried, in favour of petitioning; and another reſolution, that the Committee had exceeded its powers, was rejected. On that occaſion Lord Ffrench ſaid that they had been appointed for a ſpecial purpoſe—that their commiſſion was at an end, aſking whether they meant to form themſelves into a perpetual Parliament. To theſe words of Lord Ffrench, he particularly called the attention of the Houſe. They met again on the 9th; and the moſt violent and intemperate language was uſed. The Earl of Fingal, one of the beſt of men, was attacked by one of the Members, for yielding too much to the Government; and another Member defended him upon the ground that he bore the livery of their exterminators to ſave them from oppreſſion. He did not wiſh to read the preciſe words unleſs called upon (*A cry of—Read! read!*) He then read the words, which were—that if Lord Fingal aſſumed the livery of their oppreſſors, it was chiefly that he might ſave them from oppreſſion. (*A laugh.*) Gentlemen might laugh; but he aſſured them this was not thought a good joke by the reſidents in Dublin. (*Hear! hear!*) After this, having loſt all hope of ſucceeding by forbearance, and with applications pouring in upon them in all quarters, they did determine to put the Act in force. He did not know well whether the Right Honourable Gentelman meant to accuſe the Duke of Richmond of lenity or ſeverity, but after many conſultations with the Chancellor and Attorney-General it had been thought proper to perſevere to the laſt juſtifiable moment in the ſyſtem of lenity, that there might be no pretence for complaint on the part of the Catholics.

This brought him to the anſwer which he had to make to the queſtion, why the act had not been put in force ſooner. It was upon this principle that the Government ought to riſk ſomething, that there might be no rational ground of accuſation againſt it. This had been the principle of the preſent Iriſh Government.—They had to balance their difficulties, and in his opinion, the beſt courſe had been choſen.

With regard to the letter of the Secretary of the Committee the Government never ſaw it till the 10th of February. A Noble Lord, in the other Houſe, ſaid that he had ſeen it early in January. Perhaps he might be in their confidence; but at all events the Iriſh Government had done every thing to ſecure the beſt information. If any blame was to be imputed to the Iriſh Government for neglect in this reſpect, that point ought to be diſcuſſed at another time. At preſent they were to be judged with this fact in view, that they had not ſeen the letter in queſtion till the 10th of February. On that day they had ſecret information that this letter was circulating in every part of Ireland; that ſome of the Repreſentatives had been returned, and that the whole might be expected to be returned on the 16th, or, at fartheſt, on the 23d. The letter had been framed by the lawyers of the Committee, with a view to elude the law, and yet ſecure a permanent repreſentation, who might do every thing to keep the flame alive that had been kindled in the city and country. The main object in the election was ſecreſy; and names had been ſent down to the country of perſons of particular deſcriptions, eſpecially of ſuch as reſided in Dublin, in order to be ſure of a full and conſtant attendance.

The next queſtion was, as to the mode in which the letter of the Secretary ſtate had been iſſued. He would aſk the Right Honourable Gentleman in what way he would have proceeded in a ſimilar ſituation? His Right Honourable Friend near him (Elliot) had been Secretary to the Duke of Bedford—and if he had obtained information of this kind, he would have communicated it to the Lord Lieutenant, and adviſed him to ſend for Lord Chancellor Ponſonby with the Attorney and Solicitor General. This was preciſely what he, Mr. Pole, had done (*Hear hear!*) Lord Manners, the Chancellor, and Mr. Lauran, the Attorney General, had been called, —a Council was held, and there the Reſolution was adopted, and ſanctioned ſome time after by Mr. Buſh, the Solicitor General, who from his being abſent in the country, had not been at the Council. He had not called the Chief Juſtice, becauſe ſome of theſe perſons might have been tried before him. He had acted here in conformity with the ſpirit of the Conſtitution. Perhaps, more ſo than the Gentlemen oppoſite would have done with their high-flown principles of liberality (*hear, hear*)—*and laugh*) The reſult of the deliberation of the Council was, that the Attorney-General ſhould draw up the Letter. They had no intention of obſtructing the Catholics in carrying on the buſineſs of their Petition—but as they had evidence ſufficient to convict them under the Act, it was conceived that the Meeting ought to be called an illegal aſſembly. But they reſolved to proſecute none who had acted only up to that day—and in fact none had been held to bail except one perſon, who had publiſhed a notice in a Galway newſpaper, directly contrary to the law. But there had been no proſecution whatever. Such had been the courſe of proceeding—he had not had the arrogance to publiſh the letter in queſtion merely by his own individual authority (*hear hear!*).

The tone and temper of the debates on this ſubject appeared to have undergone ſome change. Before the accuſation was for enforcing an abſolute law. Now the charge is, why not iſſue a Proclamation? There was no need of a Proclamation in this caſe, becauſe the Committee were perfectly aware of the exiſtence of the law. And another reaſon was, that it was not the uſual practice to iſſue Proclamations except in certain caſes —ſuch as that of putting the Inſurrection Act in force, which was not law till after the Proclamation. Proclamation had been made when 200,000l. had been given for the relief of the diſtreſſed manufacturers in Ireland; but there was no uſe for a Proclamation where there was a known law in exiſtence. The letter of the Iriſh Government was not a direction to the magiſtrates to puniſh, but to ſecure, that the Government might ſee whether there was ground for puniſhment or not. He flattered himſelf he had proved to the Houſe that the Committee had conducted itſelf in a way dangerous to the peace of the country; and that Government had done nothing till its interference was clamorouſly called for. If they had had earlier information, they would have conſulted the Regent's Miniſters. But they thought it beſt, under the circumſtances, to prevent the elections, and to ſhew the Committee, that unleſs they were cautious, they might involve themſelves in an unpleaſant predicament. With regard to the ridicule attempted to be caſt upon him, concerning the proceedings, to diſperſe an illegal aſſembly, he gave this ex-

planation's—The Lord Lieutenant having pronounced the meeting illegal, was bound to diſperſe it. Mr. Darley, and another Magiſtrate, went for the purpoſe, and aſked, Whether that was the Catholic Committee? The report of Mr. Darley was, that they denied they were the Catholic Committee—that Lord Ffrench took the chair, and ſaid, that they were a meeting of Gentlemen to prepare and ſign their petition. Upon this the Chancellor had been conſulted, who claimed his full ſhare of the reſponsibility; and the concluſion was, that Lord Ffrench being a man of honour, his word was to be taken; and as the Government did not wiſh to obſtruct their petition, the matter there reſted. He was ſure the Right Honourable Gentleman himſelf would have taken the word of Lord Ffrench under ſimilar circumſtances.

The Right Honourable Gentleman proceeded to expreſs his conviction that the Catholics themſelves, when they underſtood that the letter in queſtion had been written by the advice of the firſt legal authorities in Ireland, would approve of it, diſſatisfied as they were with the proceedings of the Committee, which they wiſhed to ſee put an end to. That it was the bounden duty of the Lord Lieutenant, when told by the Law Officers that they had evidence that the Meeting was illegal, to order ſuch a letter to be iſſued, he preſumed to think the Houſe and the Country could not doubt. He was happy the Committee had put an end to itſelf, and that it had not been moleſted. If the Meeting was really ſuch as they deſcribed themſelves, the preſent Government of Ireland would be the laſt to put them down. He had taken their words that their deſcription of themſelves was correct; but Gentlemen on the other ſide, who were the great friends of Catholics, ſeemed to think that their words ought not to have been taken. It was proper now that the Catholics ſhould know what their friends thought of them. Having troubled the Houſe ſo long, he ſhould only beg to make one or two obſervations more. The Right Honourable Gentleman had aſked if it required the ſpur and goad of Government to produce irritation in Ireland? So far from it, the Iriſh Government had paid ſevery attention in their power to prevent irritation. An Honourable Gentleman, who often joked him, and whom he was always happy to hear, had, in his abſence, accuſed him of aſſuming all the powers of the Government. He had not done ſo; it would have been preſumptuous indeed in him to have done ſo at ſo awful a criſis. He had no doubt the Honourable Gentleman meant it only as a joke; but he begged that in future, when he joked him on ſo delicate a ſubject, he would wait till he was in his place. The Iriſh Government had, by a Noble Lord in another place, been compared to incendiaries, who ſet fire to a houſe before they left it. This was a pretty ſerious charge; but if the Noble Lord had looked at the dates, he would have ſeen how unfounded it was. He concluded by hoping he had anſwered all the charges of the Right Honourable Gentleman.

Mr. Whitbread was deſirous of taking in the ſame good humour in which it had been given, the alluſion made to himſelf. From the advice as to the future, and caſtigation for the paſt, with which the Right Honourable Gentleman had accompanied his remarks on what he ſuppoſed to have fallen from him (Mr. Whitbread), he muſt aſk a queſtion of the Right Honourable Gentleman, namely, if he received his information from newſpaper report, or in conſequence of a communication from any Honourable Friend who had been preſent and thought that he had uſed words in the abſence of the Right Honourable Gentleman, which he would not have uſed had he been preſent? If the former, he (Mr. Whitbread) having nothing to do with any newſpaper, could not be anſwerable for what it might ſtate. If the latter, he was not conſcious of having ſaid any thing he would not have ſtated, had the Right Honourable Gentleman been preſent; and he begged to tell him, that he would not be prevented, in conſequence of the abſence of the Right Honourable Gentleman, from making ſuch remarks as he might think neceſſary upon any meaſure in which he was concerned. There were always a ſufficient number of Gentlemen preſent, connected with the Right Honourable Gentleman, who could acquaint him with what was ſaid.

Mr. W. Pole ſaid, he had his information from the newſpapers. It was ſo like the manner of the Honourable Gentleman, however, that he had ſuppoſed it correct. He had alluded to it, however, in perfect good humour, and now believed the Honourable Gentleman had not ſaid it.

Mr. Whitbread could not anſwer for a newſpaper ſtatement.

Mr. Parnell ſhould wait till a future opportunity to deliver his opinion on the policy of the Iriſh Government. He contended that the motives of the Catholics could be fairly judged of only from the Reſolutions they had come to, and not from the ſpeeches which the Right Honourable Gentleman had alluded to. Even in thoſe ſpeeches, however, he ſubmitted that there was nothing which could bear out the Iriſh Government in the concluſions they had drawn from them. The Committee, the appointment of which the Right Honourable Gentleman eſteemed to be ſo ſtrong a proof of improper motives in the original Committee, and which he called a Committee of Grievances, was no more than a Sub-Committee, appointed to arrange the ſtatement of diſabilities to be preſented to this Houſe. The caſe of the ſoldier was one of peculiar hardſhip, he having been ſentenced to be puniſhed for refuſing to attend a Proteſtant place of worſhip, being himſelf a Catholic; and it was only to prevent a recurrence of ſuch a circumſtance that this was taken up by the Committee. Another thing complained of was, a propoſal to Addreſs the Regent. What is it to be held that this ſhould be a ſufficient ground to put the Convention Act in execution? Theſe were all the things the Committee had done, and in none of them was there any thing to ſhew they wiſhed to forment diſturbance in the country. As to the ſpeech of Mr. Finnerty, to which the Right Honourable Gentleman had alluded, he (Mr. Parnell) had read that ſpeech with great ſatisfaction, and he would tell them why. The Catholic Committee were impreſſed with a falſe feeling, that their complaints would not be liſtened to by that Houſe or by the Country. Mr. Finnerty found that they were actuated by this improper prejudice, and he ſucceeded in removing it. He convinced them that there was no indiſpoſition on the part of that Houſe or of the country to liſten to their complaints—that they ought not to be induced to believe that there was a determined reſolution againſt them—but he aſſured them, that if they could ſhew that they had fair ground of complaint, they would ſucceed in obtaining redreſs. He, of courſe, took away from them this unjuſt feeling of prejudice againſt this country, and prevented them from deſpairing of ever ſucceeding in their applications for a redreſs of grievances. As far as he (Mr. Parnell) could judge of the intereſts of Ireland, this Gentleman (Mr. Finnerty) had conferred a great boon on the country, as he ſhewed them the folly of diſunions, prejudices, and jealouſies among themſelves, at a period when union and confidence were the only means of protecting the country againſt the attacks of our common enemy.

Mr. Elliot, alluding to that part of the ſtatement of Mr. Pole which mentioned a threat having been held out by the Duke of Bedford's Government to the Catholics, of putting in force the Convention Act, ſtated that the Government of that day had no doubt admoniſhed the Catholics to do nothing in contravention of the law; but with reſpect to any threat as to the Convention Act, not only was that not ſo, but the thing never even thought of, or in contemplation. His wiſh was for information on a ſubject of ſuch importance, and therefore he muſt vote for the Motion. He was not a perſon who would countenance an infraction of the law, nor did he know that any ſuch exiſted.

Mr. W. Pole explained.

Mr. Shaw, of Dublin, ſpoke to the following effect:—"Upon a queſtion of this kind, I ſhould feel it difficult to content myſelf with a ſilent vote. Differing materially as I do with thoſe Gentlemen, with whom I have hitherto been in the habit of acting, I am the more anxious to be diſtinctly underſtood.—Whatever neceſſity the Right Honourable Gentleman might ſuppoſe to have exiſted for putting a ſtop to thoſe meetings, ſure I am that the prevalent conviction upon this ſubject in Ireland was, that of all modes to be adopted for the ſuppreſſion of thoſe meetings, that ſelected by the Right Honourable Gentleman, was of all others the moſt unfortunate, and leaſt likely to attain the object he had in view. It is evident to every man ſuch a Letter ſhould never have been iſſued, but after the moſt mature deliberation, and under circumſtances of the moſt preſſing neceſſity. And when we conſider that many of the Gentlemen who attend and compoſe thoſe meetings, are Gentlemen dignified by birth, by fortune, and highly elevated in ſociety for character and reputation, a communication ſhould have been made to them by Government, in a manner very different, and leſs likely to widen that breach which ſo unhappily exiſts in our country. But what have been the circumſtance? After having been haſtily reſolved, it is as timidly abandoned. Is this a line of conduct likely to raiſe the character of the Iriſh Government in the eyes of the Iriſh People? We find the Magiſtrates, after going to act on it, enter into a long altercation, and many meſſages paſs back and forward from the Caſtle, which ends in a paper-war between the parties—and the only reſult from it is, that the unfortunate Circular Letter has gone out into the country as a firebrand, and a rallying point for all the diſaffected, and remains a laſting monument of the raſhneſs and imbecility of the Iriſh Government."

Sir H. Montgomery differed entirely from the laſt ſpeaker.

Mr. Tighe aſked what were the inſtances ſelected by the Right Honourable Gentleman (Pole) in proof of the proceedings reſorted to by the Committee being ſubverſive of the Iriſh Government? They voted Thanks to Lord Donoughmore:—Was this the firſt act ſubverſive of the Iriſh Government? They next take notice of a poor ſoldier, degraded and puniſhed becauſe he would not march to a church, where he was to hear a doctrine of which he did not approve.—Was this ſubverſive of the Iriſh Government? No; but the principles which produced this conduct toward the ſoldier in queſtion might, and in all probability would, lead to the ſubverſion of the Iriſh Government. Then they take notice of a letter of Dr. Troy, with reſpect to the Foundling Hoſpital. But were there any other overt acts of treaſon? Yes; they appointed a Committee to ſtate what were the diſabilities of which they complained, and this the Right Hon. Gent. nick named a Committee of Grievances; and their numbers being reduced to 36, they wiſhed to increaſe the number. Another act, ſubverſive of the Government of Ireland, was an intimation of an Addreſs to the Regent. If all of thoſe acts were known, why was not the pleaſure of the Regent taken upon them; Did the Government believe his Royal Highneſs would not ſanction them? Or was it meant to throw a ſtigma upon his Government, or rather upon his character? If the latter, never was a more unſucceſsful attempt, for never did his name ſtand ſo high, in love, favour, and affection, in Ireland, as it did ſince the ſteps which had followed the iſſuing of the Letter in queſtion, by which the Right Honourable Gentleman would have ſhewn his tender mercy, by impriſoning one half of the population of Ireland. The conduct of the Catholics, however, had united all the Proteſtants in one, teaching them to regard the acceding to the Catholic claims as the only ſecurity for the ſafety of the country.

Sir Thomas Turton ſtated, that in his opinion Catholic emancipation would not produce all thoſe beneficial effects which were anticipated; and that a ſolid improvement of the intereſts of Ireland muſt be ſought for in a ſeries of wiſe and conciliatory meaſures. Although not ſatisfied entirely with the Letter of the Iriſh Government, yet he thought the explanation which had been given, rendered further information unneceſſary.

Mr. Ponſonby.—"In riſing to claim the indulgence of the Houſe in making my reply, I cannot help taking notice, in the firſt place, of the obſervations of the Honourable Baronet who has juſt ſat down. I am ſure that he has only ſtated his real ſentiments on the ſubject, and that thoſe ſentiments are always entitled to conſideration and reſpect. But when he ſtates that in his opinion the meaſure of Catholic emancipation would not yield ſatisfaction to the people of Ireland, it ought not to be forgotten that this was the mere opinion of an individual in oppoſition to the plain declarations, the known ſentiments, and the expreſſed wiſhes of the ſufferers themſelves. Surely the Honourable Gentleman will not be diſpoſed to aſſume that he is better informed of the feelings and temper of the Iriſh Catholics than the Catholics themſelves, who have ſo long and ſo vainly ſupplicated for this boon of emancipation. He can ſcarcely affect to know what will conciliate the complainants better than themſelves. The Hon. Gen. remarked likewiſe that emancipation would be uſeleſs, unleſs accompanied by other meaſures. Upon what principle of juſtice, I will aſk him, or by what rule of reaſoning, can he determine to refuſe the Catholics one conceſſion, only becauſe he cannot at the ſame time yield them others? Why would he, becauſe he cannot beſtow on them what they do not aſk, withhold that for which they have ſo frequently petitioned? The Hon. Member delivered a panegyric upon the indulgence and lenity which had uniformly characteriſed the Duke of Richmond's Government. Sir, I ſhall be the laſt man, in any place, or on any occaſion, whatever may be my political enmities, to impute to any man miſconduct, where there is not evidence of his culpability. In the panegyric, therefore, on his Grace the Lord Lieutenant I am fully inclined to concur, as far as it may be underſtood to imply that good humour and benevolent intention by which I believe him to have been actuated (*hear, hear!*). But this is not the queſtion now before the Houſe, and has no connection with the diſtinct conſideration of the merits and demerits of a proceeding ſo contrary to the general character of the Iriſh Government, and ſo oppoſite to the qualities that formed the ſtock of the panegyrics which we have heard—(*Hear, hear, hear!*) The Right Hon. Gen. (Mr. Pole) has accuſed the Catholic Committee of departing from their former views, and of adopting principles different from the which they originally aſſembled to promote. But has been utterly unable to name the period at which the alteration commenced, or the time their new purpoſes have been entertained. All is conjecture, vague and unſupported ſtatement. In proof however of his aſſertion, the Right Hon. Gen. has told us that ſome violent ſpeeches were made at the meetings of the Committee. Are we then, becauſe ſome individuals perhaps more warmly than is prudent, inveighs againſt the authors of a particular grievance, to condemn to ſilence all thoſe who may aſſemble to take it into conſideration?—(*Hear, hear!*) Is the indiſcretion of one man to involve in its conſequences the intereſts of thouſands? What ſhould we think of his candour too, becauſe he had heard a talkative, impertinent perſon engroſs to himſelf the privilege of ſpeaking, ſhould ſet down all the reſt of the company to be fools? Among the ſpeeches alluded to by the Right Hon. Gen. is that of Mr. Finnerty, who is now I believe confined in Lincoln Gaol for a libel on Lord Caſtlereagh. I certainly cannot claim any acquaintance with Mr. Finnerty, and it ſtrikes me very forcibly that the introduction of that Gentleman's name on this occaſion, was an expedient of the Right Honourable Gentleman, intended to ſerve a ſpecial purpoſe.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*) Now, Sir, as to the ſpeech itſelf of Mr. Finnerty, I cannot, I confeſs, ſee any thing in it which is not equally creditable to himſelf and to the Committee, to whom it was addreſſed. For what is its drift and argument? He, an Iriſhman, lately arrived from England, finds the Iriſh Catholics in a ſtate of diſcontent and irritation, aſcribing their grievances to Engliſh connection, and he tells them that they are deceived; that the Engliſh people are not deaf to their complaints; that they are not inſenſible of their ſufferings and their wrongs; but that theſe ought to be attributed to the Government of England, and to the Government alone (*hear! hear! hear!*). He exhorts them not to deſpair, not to deſert their appeal to Parliament, and urges them to a ſteady and unremitting perſeverance in the courſe on which they had already entered. Theſe prudent and well-timed ſuggeſtions were prudently adopted by the Committee, and although it is certainly very natural that Miniſters ſhould think them very reprehenſible, it would be ſtrange if this Houſe ſhould conſign them to condemnation, (*Hear! hear! hear!*) But it ſeems that other ſpeeches were made, aye, and of ſtill greater violence—ſpeeches of ſuch terrible and alarming import, that the Right Honourable Gentleman is poſitively afraid of reading an extract to the Houſe, although theſe ſame ſpeeches have been already publiſhed in every newſpaper. 'While all this was going on,' ſays he, 'we forbore ſtill, although we had ſecret information of it.' Secret information of it! Incomparable lenity! Admirable ſecrecy! 'We were watching their meetings—we knew in our ſecret council all their operations—our ſpies were at work—we received accurate intelligence reſpecting every ſpeech or motion that was made.' Indeed! O Statеſman-like caution! O wiſe and provident counſellors! You did, then, ſucceed by theſe myſterious channels, in making yourſelves acquainted with what was known to every individual in Dublin, and regularly publiſhed in the newſpapers of the day! (*A laugh, and cries of hear, hear!*)—You became fully apprized on the 10th of February, of Mr. Hay's circular letter iſſued on the 1ſt January, and of the Reſolutions paſſed at the Catholic meeting on the 19th of the ſame month.—(Here Mr. Ponſoby read a Report of the Proceedings of the Committee on the 19th.) Then obſerve the great utility of this ſecret information. The letter of the Right Honourable Gentleman is prepared with the advice of the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General. Why then not let the people know that theſe great law authorities had ſanctioned it; why keep them in the dark as to the ſource from which a meaſure of ſuch ſeverity had emanated? With all the reſpect which I feel for Lord Manners, if he was the author of that letter, I will condemn it, and pronounce it to be unwarranted by law—(*Here, here!*) Omitting my firſt objection to it, I contend, that the part referring to attendance at Catholic meetings, to is directly contrary to the law. The Right Hon. Gen. ſays "who ever heard of a proclamation in ſuch a caſe, to enforce an act of the Legiſlature." It would have been well if on this point he had conſulted his legal friends too; and he would then have found, that on the execution of any law, the object of which is to prevent popular inſurrection, the Government has uniformly given notice by Proclamation of their intention. The Committee has been accuſed this night of a deſign to conſtitute itſelf a permanent aſſembly. Sir, it is moſt ſatisfactory to me, and I am ſure it muſt be ſatisfactory to the country to learn, that in defence of the rigorous edict of the Iriſh Government, nothing more has been alledged againſt the Catholic Meeting than that they had appointed a Committee of Grievances. I was afraid that, goaded by continued diſappointment, and tired of unavailing ſupplication, they had been inſtigated to ſteps fatal to their cauſe, and deſerving of the reſtraint and chaſtiſement of Government. (*Hear, hear!*) Happy am I to find myſelf ſo utterly miſtaken. (*Here, here!*) The Right Hon. Gent. tells us that, notwithſtanding the reſpective operation of the Convention Act, implied by the letter of his mandate, that operation was not intended by the Iriſh Government to be enforced. We now are informed of this for the firſt time; it was therefore, I preſume, another part of that notable ſecrecy for which the Right Hon. Gen. had taken ſo much credit to himſelf. (*Hear, hear!*) But why was it neceſſary to make theſe ſuperfluous threats? He now ſays he is ſorry that many perſons ſhould have taken this meaſure in ſuch bad part, or that they ſhould feel any ſoreneſs on ſuch an occaſion. But if he was really anxious to preſerve harmony in the country, why did he not, before he thundered his anathema, ſend for ſome of the Gentlemen of the Committee, and warn them of the determination of the Government?—(*Hear, hear!*)—Was it incumbent on him to contradict himſelf, and do acts only to reverſe them? Was it neceſſary for him to make a practical bull, in order to prove himſelf a good Iriſhman?—(*A laugh.*) I ſhould have thought ſome previous intimation at leaſt, ſome amicable expoſtulation, to be a judicious preface to ſuch a Letter as that of the Right Hon. Gen. An alluſion has been made to a ſuppoſed tranſaction when I was Chancellor in Ireland, and it has been ſaid that there are rumours that it was the intention of the Iriſh Government at that time to have enforced the proviſions of the Convention Act—I muſt diſtinctly ſay, that while I held that office, I ſaw no manifeſtation whatever of any diſpoſition which could render ſuch a ſtep neceſſary. I did indeed admoniſh the Committee to exerciſe the utmoſt diſcretion. I entreated them not to throw away advantages, or put themſelves in the power of their enemies. I told them that no harſh or compulſive meaſures were contemplated, but that, if called on, Government would do its duty—(*Hear, hear!*)—I did at the ſame time diſſuade them from preferring their petition, becauſe it could not then have been ſucceſsful, but would probably ruin the Adminiſtration.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)—I knew that it would furniſh a pretext to thoſe who were lying in wait for it, to raiſe a cry that day.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)—Let the Right Hon. Gen. inquire into the circumſtances of this ſtatement, and diſcover whether it be correct. I thought then, and I think ſtill, that the Catholics, if well adviſed, and purſuing temperate meaſures with firmneſs and perſeverance, muſt ultimately ſucceed. (*Hear, hear!*) Having, Sir, ſaid thus much, I ſhall now conclude, by reminding the Right Hon. Gen. oppoſite, that if they are confident in the juſtice of their caſe, they cannot refuſe further information to the Houſe, ſince the neceſſary effect of this will be to eſtabliſh at once their own triumph and our overthrow."

The Houſe then divided—

For the Motion 48—Againſt it 133.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.—The difference between riſing every morning at ſix and eight o'clock in the courſe of 40 years, (ſuppoſing the perſon ſhould go to bed at the uſual time, and allowing for leap-years) amounts to 29,220 hours; or three years, 121 days, and 18 hours, reckoning 365 days 6 hours to a mean ſolar year; or 3¼ complete years of life added for the cultivation of our own minds in religion, ſcience, virtue, or for the diſpatch of buſineſs; or ten years of life of right hours each day, and not the ſmalleſt atom or particle of time more or leſs than ten years.

The period of 40 years muſt be ſelected after the year 1752, ſo as not including 1800; otherwiſe the hours would be 29,198 or 29,218: and if the queſtion had been to aſcertain the difference of time for the laſt 40 years, granting an indulgence for Sundays, or allowing only twelve hours extra per week, the latter would be then, 1564 days, 12 hours; or four years, 103 days, 12 hours, inſtead of five years as would have been the caſe if there was no Newſtile nor allowance for Sundays.

FIFTH *Calcutta Lottery.*

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1811.

No. 4, a Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 8, a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 6, a Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

97	229	427	559	595	613	646
709	854	934	970	978	981	
1233	1316	1344	1415	1427	1445	1447
1457	1558	1710	1838	1844	1854	1856
1857	1976	1989	2023	2040	2065	2098
2220	2361	2385	2459	2500	2509	2526
2666	2844	2857	3049	3113	3131	3150
3258	3411	3444	3452	3526	3577	3600
4451	4550	4631	4679	4787	4859	4893
5100	5110	5173	5348	5309	5470	5493
5513	5606	5824	5890	5922	5964	5967
5990						

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1811.

No. 3143 a Prize of 5000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 165 a Prize of 1000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2810 a Prize of 1000 Sicca Rupees.

Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

46	56	62	1	176	219	292	320	350	369
386	419	451	4	509	550	564	608	726	734
758	780	926	9	935					
1038	1060	1064	1073	1118	1139	1216	1261		
1294	1352	1355	1360	1407	1432	1521	1530		
1569	1602	1699	1742	1791	1810	1867	1921		
1960	2025	2038	2094	2204	2211	2255	2281		
2289	2307	2347	2387	2408	2440	2460	2465		
2477	2483	2535	2572	2650	2681	2776	2780		
2850	2893	2895	2937	2966	3013	3074	3141		
3159	3169	3323	3344	3388	3407	3484	3497		
3515	3596	3644	3706	3733	3742	3843	3844		
3861	3867	3880	3904	4050	4133	4143	4206		
4241	4340	4444	4460	4449	4468	4589	4635		
4702	4764	4830	4851	4898	4963	4983	5014		
5146	5169	5177	5250	5285	5322	5375	5499		
5528	5552	5586	5650	5838	5841	5881	5952		
5973									

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1811.

Nos. 3083 and 3727 Prizes of 20,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 1083 and 2123 Prizes of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

66	248	284	315	420	498	516	557	560	573
700	708	732	745	767	909	912	941		
1037	1046	1054	1087	1102	1188	1225	1363		
1512	1612	1671	1758	1797	1812	1864	1911		
1957	1961	2045	2054	2057	2262	2354	2359		
2437	2448	2531	2593	2654	2660	2704	2838		
2862	2965	3424	3556	3565	3511	3550	3563		
3634	3640	3671	3680	3707	3752	3873	4028		
4033	4078	4185	4225	4343	4356	4378	4417		
4448	4493	4703	4739	4760	4767	4824	4844		
4910	4979	5136	5171	5175	5236	5263	5275		
5330	5343	5454	5518	5595	5682	5725	5735		
5736	5763	5792	5812	5925	5949	5980	5996		

Lord Minto accompanies the expedition in the Modeſte frigate. His Lordſhip was in high health and ſpirits.

The Hope, Captain Elliott, of this port, reached China in ſafety on the 14th May. Markets in China continued nearly as before: cotton averaged 12 tale, and opium had been ſold as high as 1,100 dollars.

The Hope inſurance office ſuſtains a loſs of 80,000 sicca rupees, by the deſtruction of the Thomas Henchman.

We underſtand Captain Nicholls, the late commander and part-owner of the Thomas Henchman, had ſucceeded in purchaſing another veſſel about the ſame burden, which was engaged to proceed on the expedition, on terms nearly ſimilar to thoſe on which the former veſſel was taken up.

Yeſterday the brig Comet, Captain Black, arrived off town, from Coringa, the 11th inſtant.

Paſſenger,—S. Ibbitſon, Eſq, Madras civil ſervice.

MADRAS.

JULY 28, 1811.

Late yeſterday evening arrived in the Roads the Honorable Company's ſhips Metcalfe, Captain M. Iſaac, Hope, Capt. Prendergaſt, Taunton Caſtle, Capt. B. Richardſon, Caſtle Eden Captain R. Colnet, Roſe, Capt. J. Sutherland, Princeſs Amelia, Capt. E. Balſton, Carnatic, Captain A. Swinton, from England the 12th March, and Madeira 2d April.

PASSENGERS.

PER METCALFE.—Mrs. Impey,—Mrs. Stewart,—Miss E. Impy,—Miss Mary Patterſon,—Miss Jane Miller,—Miss Mary Haſlewood,—Miss E. Haſlewood,—Lieut. G. H. Iſaack, H. C. S.—Mr. B. B. Newport.—J. Blackburn, Eſq.—Mr. H. Gardner, Writer.

FOR BENGAL.—Mrs. Mary A. Collis,—Miss M. A. Ca[illegible],—Miss A. Anderſon,—Mrs. Ann Anderſon,—Miss M. Toone,—Miss C. Palmer,—Miss E. Marley,—Rev. T. A. W. Hind,—Messrs A. L. Strachan, G. Groſe, C. H. Marley, and W. P. Grant, Cadets.

PER HOPE—Mrs. Fellowfield,—Miss Sheffield,—Messrs. Followfield, Wilſon, Stewart, Ley, Muſſita, Plowden, Rackarets, Stewart, Palmer, and Wathin.

PER TAUNTON CASTLE.—John Woolcot, Aſſiſtant Surgeon,—Meſſr. G. Blake, and N. Chadwick, Cadets,—John Lucas,—James Butler,—R. Macalſsine—20 Chineſe,—71 Laſcars,—63 Men of H. M. 59th Regiment, and 4 Women.

PER CASTLE EDEN—Meſſrs Garnaut, Lamb, Gordon, and Campbell.

FOR BENGAL,—Miss Gough,—Miss Wilkinſon,—Major Aubrey,—Captain Tombs,—Mr. W. Smith,—Mr. Boſanquet,—Mr. C. L. J. Leigh,—Mr. D. J. Williamſon,—Meſſrs. Crew, Birch, Collins, Johnſon, Agar, and Brackin.

PER ROSE.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon,—Mrs,—Ann Dawes,—Miss Caroline Morris,—Miss H. E. Nicholl,—Miss Louiſa Aſſey,—Miss Maughan,—Captain John Gordon, Royals,—Major W. Nicholl,—Lieut. Newman, 25th Dragoons,—Lieut. John Smith, 69th Regiment,—Enſign W. Raxton, do,—Enſign J. Eliis, 34th Regiment,—Robert Brown, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, and 8 Caders.

FOR BENGAL,—James Aitkin, Aſſiſtant Surgeon,—Meſſrs, Boulderſon, C. C. Hyde, W. Woſler, and R. Clear, Writers,—John Greig, Free Merchant, 8 Cadets and 10 Cadets for Bengal.

PER PRINCESS AMELIA,—Mrs. Ann Kenworthy,—Mrs. Cochrane,—Mrs. McLean,—Mrs. Stewart,—Miss Mary Kenworthy,—Miss E. M. Cochrane,—Captain Alexander Stewart,—Captain E. P. Leſter,—Lieut. J. Crosdale,—Enſign Robinſon, 59th Regiment,—Meſſrs. Buck,—J. A. Chaewts,—E. C. Naltes,—J. N. Naltes,—C. Cockſon,—W. Watkins,—George Conran,—J. Cochran,—E. Abelle,—J. Thomas,—Hugh Mitchell,—G. Robinſon,—John People,—M. L. D. Stewart,—and Maſter J. H. Cochrane, Caders.

PER CARNATIC.—Miſſes Pybus and Fraſer—Meſſrs. Gilders and Prince, Aſſiſtant Surgeons, Meſſrs. Hodges and Lewis, Cadets for Bengal, Mr. and Mrs. Gibſon, Miſſes Muirſon, Lloyd, and Ford—Meſſrs. Jane, Barker, Vanrenen, Duffin and Wilkinſon, Cadets.

The above Ships ſailed in company with the Marchioneſs of Exeter, Captain Baynes, Union, Captain Fairfax, for St. Helena and Bengal—Northampton, Captin Barker, and Union, Captain Rankine, for Bombay and Bengal.

PER MARCHIONESS OF EXETER—For Bengal, Meſſrs. Coridge, Napier, and Geddes, Free mariners and Mr. Gray—for St. Helena, Rev. R. Boys and family and Mr. Solomon.

Madras Intelligence.

JULY 27th.

SUPREME COURT.

Mr. John Shaw and Mr. James Morris, admitted Attornies, Solicitors, Proctors, and Notaries Public.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. George Strachey, to be Military Paymaſter at the Preſidency, and Paymaſter of Extraordinaries.

6th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. Little to be Adjutant to the 1ſt Bat. vice Green.

Horſe Artillery—Lieut. Bonner to act as Quarter Maſter, during the abſence of Lieut. and Quarter Maſter Mackintoſh, on foreign ſervice.

16th Regiment N. I.—Lieut J. A. Say, to be Adjutant to the 1ſt Bat. vice Agar.

On Thurſday laſt arrived the Betſey, Captain Confinary, from Bourbon, the 25th ultimo.

Having received the Bourbon Papers, we have made ſuch tranſlations from them, as would appear moſt intereſting.

No further intelligence has been brought by this ſhip of the remaining Enemy's frigats.

HEAD QUARTERS, MAURITIUS,

St. Denis, 2nd June, 1811.

General Orders by Government.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Commandant of the forces Captain Boyd of H. M. 22nd Regt is appointed to act as Chaplain on the Iſland of Bourbon.

BOURBON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

SANT DENIS, JUNE 8, 1811.

General Orders by Government,

A repreſentation have been made ex-officio to His Excellency the Governor, by the Procureur General and Imperial, that Miſs Regnaud daughter of an inhabitant of this Colony has been forcibly carried off and married to Mr. Harvey, Lieutenant in His Majeſty's 22d Regiment, without the neceſſary formalities preſcribed by the law being obſerved, and praying thereupon, that the ſaid marriage may be declared null and void, and that the authors of this violence and the accomplices may be tried for the ſame. His Excellency being incompetent by the authority veſted in him to annul any marriage, remits it to the proper tribunal, and by the advice of the judicial Aſſeſſor and Magiſtrate, Mr. Farquhar has been pleaſed to name a committee, to take cognizance of the facts and circumſtances of the violence complained of, in order that juſtice may be done upon the offenders.

The committee is to conſiſt of Mr Ozoux Preſident and Reporter, Major Vernon, Mr. Charles Desbaſſayns, Major Newall, Mr. Lahogue, Members.

They ſhall meet at the houſe of Mr. Ozoux in St. Denis ten o'clock on Monday, the 20th inſtant, where they ſhall ſit by adjournments, till the examinations required are finiſhed; when they ſhall report the ſame to His Excellency the Governor.

By Order,

(Signed) CHARLES TELFAIR,
Deputy Secretary and acting Secretary to Government.

The above has been ſettled to the ſatisfaction of all parties, Lieutenant Harvey having been married in due form by the French Prieſt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

9TH JUNE, 1811.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has been pleaſed to make the following Promotions and appointments until His Majeſty's pleaſure be known.

His Majeſty's Bourbon Rifle Regiment.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Price, from the 12th Foot to be Surgeon,—15th Auguſt, 1810.

Joan Francois Saben l'Ecolier, Andre Fery, and Sebaſtian Laborgne, Gent. to be 2d Lieutenants.—31ſt March, 1811.

Lieutenant W. Hoadly Aſhe, from the 12th Foot, to be Captain of a Company.—23d April, 1811.

Serjeant W. Gunn, from the 72d Regt. to be Enſign.—23d April, 1811.

Patrick Rice, Gent. to be Enſign.—27th May, 1811.

E. LINDSAY,
Deputy Adj. Gen.

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

SANT DENIS, 14TH JUNE, 1811.

The Troops in the garriſon will be under arms tomorrow forenoon at 12 o'clock, when a ſalute of 17 guns will be fired from the Royal Battery, in compliment to His Excellency the Governor leaving Saint Denis.

Similar complimeuts will be paid at every ſtation His Excellency may viſit during the Tour he is making round the Iſland.

By Order,

W. H. ASHE,
Aſſt. Adjt. General.

We are happy to find by the above orders, that Lieut. Aſhe, of the 12th Infantry has aſſumed the duties of his ſituation as Aſſiſtant Adjutant General at Bourbon, and that his Excellency Major General Warde has been pleaſed to promote him to a company in the Bourbon Regiment.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS, At Seroor, on the 28th July the Lady of Major Webb, was ſafely delivered of ſon.

Yeſterday the lady of Captain John Pringle, of a ſon.

DEATHS,—At Baroach, on the 29th July, after a ſhort illneſs, the ſon of V. Hale Eſq. aged eight months.

On Monday evening, Jonathan Thorpe Eſq. Preſident of the Medical Board on this Eſtabliſhment. In the numerous and reſpectable train which followed his remains to the grave, his ſurviving friends and connexions beheld a ſad but grateful proof of the general regard and eſteem which he had enjoyed while living.

Yeſterday Mr. Robert Strachan, Pilot.

EUROPE.

DEATH.]—On Monday laſt, Mr Henry Hope; he has left behind him a property, in the funds and other ſecurities, to the amount of nearly a million ſterling, beſides the moſt extenſive collection of pictures in the poſſeſſion of any individual in Europe. He was at the head of the firm of the houſe of Hope in Amſterdam, which he quitted at the commencement of the French Revolution.

On the 22d ult. at Hammerſmith, the Hon. Lady Cranſtoun, mother of Lord Cranſtoun.

On the 14th ult. at Mauldſlie Caſtle, the Right Hon Thomas Earl of Hyndford.

In Groſvenor ſtreet, aged 86 years, James Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan, who held the places of Privy Purſe to the King, and Governor of Windſor Caſtle. He is ſucceeded in the title and eſtates by his nephew, Mr. Brudenell, one of the Equerries to the Queen.

At Stapleton Dorſet, aged 70 years, Peter Beckford, Eſq. a celebrated Fox-Hunter, and Author of Letters on Hunting.

On the 11th ult. at Exmouth, after a long and painful illneſs, Robert Shawe, Eſq. late of the 74th Regiment of Foot, and a Brigadier-General in the Weſtern Diſtrict.

ENGLLISH EXTRACTS.

MARCH 11.

We received this morning American Papers to the 12th ult, Their contents are highly important. The following meſſage has been ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives; it announces the ſeizure of a veſſel from New York under the Berlin and Milan Decrees. On the 2d ult. the day on which the Non-Intercourſe Law was to take effect, Mr. Randolph moved for a Bill to repeal the Law. An intereſting debate took place, but his motion was negatived by 70 againſt 45. He then moved to ſuſpend it, which was alſo rejected. A motion was then carried, that the Non-Intercourſe enforcing Bill be re-committed to the Committee upon Foreign Relations "on account," ſaid the Mover, "of the peculiar ſituation of our foreign relations, and the cloud which at preſent appeared to overhang them, and until it ſhould be diſſipated he thought, we ought to make proviſion for the relief of our citizens, under the operation of the Non-Intercourſe law."

Thurſday, Jan. 31 1811.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE.

The President by Meſſage transmitted the following copies of letters from the Agent of the United States in France, to Mr. Secretary Smith, viz.

Copy of a Letter from Jonathan Ruſsell, Eſq. Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Paris, to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, dated Paris, Dec. 11 1810.

SIR—On the evening of the 9th inſtant, I learnt that the Eſex frigate had arrived at L'Orient on the 4th, and had been put under quarantine for five days for the want of a Bill of health, during which time the meſſenger is not allowed to come on ſhore. At the ſame time that I received this intelligence, I was alſo informed, that the brig New-Orleans packet, was ſeized at Bordeaux, under the Berlin & Milan decrees, by the Director of the Cuſtoms at that place. The ſimultaneous occurrence of theſe two events, formed, in my opinion, a criſis which required a prompt deciſion of this Government. Under this impreſſion, I immediately addreſſed to the Duke of CADORE the note of which the enclоſed is a copy, and in which I thought it politic to remonſtrate with firmneſs againſt the proceedings of the Director of the Cuſtoms at Bourdeaux, and to leave the Government here at liberty to diſavow them. This diſavowal, however, I am perſuaded, depends entirely on the nature of the diſpatches brought here by the Eſex. I feel, therefore, the moſt lively anxiety to receive them. In the mean time I give this letter a chance of reaching you by a veſſel about leaving Bordeaux for New York.

Since my laſt the Hanſiatic towns have been annexed to this empire.

I have informed Mr. Pinckney of the arrival of the Eſex, and ſuggeſted to him the poſſibility that the Proclamation of the Preſident had come out by her, in order that he might, if he thought proper, make a final attempt to obtain a repeal of the Orders in Council, while it was yet in the power of the Britiſh Miniſtry to do it with a good grace.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL,

Hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of State, United States.

Mr. Ruſsell to the Duke de Cadore,

PARIS, DEC. 10 1810.

SIR—I have this moment learnt that the American brig New Orleans Packet, lately arrived at Bordeaux, has, with her cargo, *bona fide* property of citizens of the United States, and laden at the port of New York, been ſeized by the director of the cuſtoms under the Berlin or Milan decrees. I have alſo been informed, that this director of the cuſtoms, not ſatisfied with this hardy violation of the ſolemn aſſurances given by your Excellency to General ARMSTRONG on the 5th of Auguſt laſt, and confirmed by your letter to him of the 7th September, that theſe decrees were revoked, and would ceaſe to operate from the 1ſt of November, has without regard to the plighted faith of his government, announced his intention of ſelling the proviſions which conſtitute a part of the cargo, under the pretext that they are periſhable.

The clear and unequivocal manner in which the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees were announced by your Excellency, forbids me for a moment to ſuppoſe, that the violent proceedings of this man will be ſanctioned by his Majeſty the Emperor and King, or that the leaſt delay will be allowed in placing the property thus arreſted at the free diſpoſition of the rightful owner, whoſe confidence alone in the good faith with which it becomes nations to perform their engagements, has brought him to the place where he is ſo inhoſpitably treated.

I am perſuaded that your Excellency will not, on this occaſion, attempt to remind me of the conditions on which the revocations of thoſe decrees were predicated. Theſe conditions were in alternative, and the performances of either is ſufficient to render abſolute and perpetual that revocation.—It is of no importance that the Britiſh Orders in Council have not been withdrawn, if the United States, in due time, perform the condition which depends alone on them.—And what is this condition? Why, to execute an act of Congreſs againſt the Engliſh, which to be thus executed, requires the previous revocation of thoſe very decrees. The letter of your Excellency, of the 5th of Auguſt, appears to have been written with a full knowledge of this requiſition of the law, and manifeſtly with the intention to comply with it, in order that it might be competent for the Preſident of the United States to exerciſe the contingent power which had been given to him.

It will not be pretended, that the decrees have in fact been revoked; but that the delay of the United States in performing the condition preſented to them authorizes their revival. The caſe of the New Orleans Packet is the firſt which has occurred ſince the 1ſt of November, to which the Berlin or Milan decrees could be applied, and if they applied to this caſe, it will be difficult for France to ſhow one ſolitary inſtance of their having been practically revoked. As to the delay on the part of the United States, there had been none. No official information of the letter of your Excellency of the 5th of Auguſt, I ſt France for the United States, owing to circumſtances which it was not in the power of General Armſtrong to controul, until the 29th of September, and to this moment I have not learnt that ſuch official information has been there received. I might indeed have learnt it, and been able now to have communicated to your Excellency, the meaſures on which the President has decided in conſequence of it, had not the frigate the Eſex, diſpatched by him, been put under quarantine on her arrival at L'Orient, for the want of a bill of a health, and the meſſenger thereby detained ſince the 4th of this month.

I will not undertake to decide whether a bill of health ought in courteſy to be exacted of a frigate of friendly power, coming in the winter ſeaſon from a place not known to have been lately afflicted with any malignant diſeaſe; but ſurely the delay which this exaction occaſions, cannot be imputed to a want of due diligence on the part of the American Government.

It is from this view of the ſubject that I am thoroughly convinced, that the application of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, by the Director of the Cuſtoms at Bourdeaux to the New Orleans packet, will not be approved by his Majeſty, but that prompt and efficient meaſures will be taken to a correct a procedure, which, if perſiſted in, might produce a ſtate of things, which it is the obvious intereſt of both nations to avoid. I pray your Excellency to to aſſured of moſt diſtinguiſhed conſideration, &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSELL.

COPY OF A LELLER FROM CHR. MEYER TO R. SMITH, ESQ. SECRETARY OF STATE.

United States Conſulate—Bourdeaux, December 14, 1810.

SIR,—The brig New Orleans, packet, of New York, Captain HARRIS, mentioned in

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

OCCASIONAL STANZAS

ON THE

Late gratifying Intelligence

OF THE

RETREAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY

FROM PORTUGAL,

PURSUED BY THE BRITISH.

1.

O RAISE the gratulating Song!
For lo! the innumerous throng
That lorded proud o'er Lusitania's Meads,
Essling! (by thee no more led on
To Conquest dearly won)
In noiseless flight reluctant speeds!
Well pleased to bid the torrent's roar [more.
Retard our Gallant Bands that crowd its rugged

2.

Is this the Chieftain pledg'd to urge
His course till ocean's surge
Lash'd by a thousand British oars should bear
Our routed armies from his rage?
Now let the venal page
Long taught the frowns of truth to dare,
And swell'd with visionary fame,
Vaunt high the matchless deeds which gild great Es- [slings' name.

3.

Long did he gaze with curses deep,
While from each frowning steep,
Secure amid their vollying tubes of death,
Illustrious Wellington! thy Host
Deem'd not one moment lost;
But mark'd Disease with blasting breath
And haggard Famine's surer blow [below
Waste with unsparing rage each murmuring band

4.

'Tis done! the exhausted Foes retire,
Lo! quench'd is valour's fire,
Want—wearied nature bids the vet'ran yield;
A just reward, e'en Essling owns,
The Fabian prudence crowns;
And on the spoil-encumber'd field
His cannon rang'd with menace vain [train.
Impede not swift Retreat, but swell the victor's

5.

Now British breasts elate with hope
Now give your ardour scope!
And while embattled Squadrons pour along,
O! let the Foe, unnerv'd with fear,
Your shout appalling hear!
O grapple firm th' unwilling throng
Stop their proud Eagles' tow'ring sweep,
Haste, haste of bright renown your well earn'd [harvest reap!

6.

O Wellington! if e'er by thee,
Mid prostrate nations, free
Again should rescued Lusitania rise;
No strains like these shall mar thy fame,
But many a mighty name
Rich in the lore that never dies,
With tongue Pindaric, fire-tipp'd reed,
Shall to a wondering world emblazon fair the deed.

7.

Spirits of Poesy divine!
Come thou, the wreath to twine,
Whose lyre adorn'd the Minstrels', latest lay,
And Flodden red with regal gore;
Or thou, who bad'st the Baltic shore
'Own Nelson's victor sway;
O poor of song the noblest ride,
Recording Albion's Chief, and Gallia's blasted pride.

(Scroor. August 1st 1811.)

(Continued from the third Page.)

my former letter, has since been seized by the Collector, and her cargo has been put in the imperial custom house.

The schooner Friendship, of and from Baltimore, Captain SNOW, has been sequestered.

The latest accounts from Washington mention, that probably all proceedings with regard to the Non-intercourse Act, will be suspended until it is known what answer Mr. Russell will eventually receive from the Duke de Cadore.

MARCH 11th.

We stated, on Monday last, that it was the intention of Government to send to the Baltic, in the course of the preceding spring, a larger fleet than any we ever had in that quarter.—We have since learned, that all the line-of-battle ships and frigates at present under repair at Plymouth are ordered to be got ready for sea with all possible dispatch; and when ready, to rende zvous to the Eastward, and that it is pretty well ascertained they are destined for this service.—Orders have also been received at Portsmouth to fit several of this fleet. The Victory, Formidable, and Ganges, are hourly expected there from the Tagus, for the same purpose. On Friday we announced the arrival of Sir James Saumarez from Guernsey, who was supposed to be destined for the command on that station. He landed on Wednesday at Lymington, from the Albicore, Captain D'Auvergne. We understand, however, that, in conformity with the late regulation of the Admiralty, to supersede all Admirals, Captains, and inferior Officers (holding separate commands), after three years' service, Sir James will resign his command to Sir Richard Keats, and that the Hon. Rear Admiral Legge will succeed Sir Richard Keats, at Cadiz. This regulation is very popular in the Navy, its object being to give every Officer a fairer opportunity of serving.

AGGREGATE CATHOLIC MEETING.

DUBLIN, MARCH 8—6 *p. m.*

A numerous Meeting of Catholics, consisting of Citizens and Country Gentlemen, took place this day at the private Theatre, Fishamble-street. At twelve o'clock Sir E. Bellew was called to the Chair.

Sir Edward, stated to the Meeting that he had some cause to suppose that a protracted debate would take place, and that an adjournment would become necessary, but for his part, that as he could not remain in town the following day, he would put the question at five o'clock. On this condition he took the Chair.

Mr. O'Connell moved an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. It commenced with condoling with his Royal Highness on the melancholy indisposition of his Royal Father. It then touched on the restraints with which his office had been limited, and concluded with a tender of their hearts and hands in defence of the Throne against his enemies. This motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. O'Connell then moved, that the following Noblemen and Gentlemen should be appointed Delegates to present the address, viz. Lords Fingal, Kenmare, and the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Castleross, and Killmaine, five Catholic Baronets and Messrs. Keogh, sen. and Donellan, Major Bryan, Mr. O'Connor, General O'Farrell, Mr, M'Donnell, Mr. John Burke, Edward Murphy, Colonel Burke, Sir H. E. Taaffe, Dennis Caulfield. To this list was afterwards added the name of Counsellor O'Connell. Agreed to unanimously.

Major Bryan then rose—he disclaimed any motive of personal resentment towards his Grace of Richmond or Mr. W. Wellesley Pole, but declared that he was actuated by feelings which arose solely from a review of their public conduct. He objected to the Duke of Richmond as forming a part of the No Popery Administration, for having appointed Mr. Giffard to an office during life, for having recommended Dr. Duigenan to a seat in the Privy Council. He then moved the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That a Petition from the Aggregate Catholic Meeting, in Dublin, be presented forthwith to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, praying his Royal Highness will be most graciously pleased to remove from the Government of Ireland his Grace Charles Duke of Richmond and the Right Hon. Wm. W. Pole, who by their recent conduct have endeavoured, as much as in them lay to impede the undoubted right of his Majesty's Catholic Irish subjects to petition for redress of grievances. Seconded by Mr. Hussey, who inveighed with considerable animation against the political principles of his Grace the Duke of Richmond and Mr. W. W. Pole.

Sir Patrick O'Connor defended the conduct of his Grace of Richmond; conceiving, that he often interposed the Vice-regal power for the protection of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and declared that he spoke not from individual feelings, but from the general opinion entertained by the Catholics of the County of Cork, respecting the conciliatory conduct of the present Irish Administration.

Counsellor O'Connell differed from Major Bryan, as to the mode of obtaining satisfaction for the insult offered by Mr. Pole's circular letter to the Catholics of Ireland; although he agreed with the Gentleman in the opinion which he entertained of the Members of the Irish Cabinet, he would be disposed to recommend a middle course of proceeding as likely to prevent a division, and he therefore proposed that the subject should be referred to the consideration of the Catholic Committee, which had adjourned to the third week in April next.

Mr. O'Connell argued at considerable length on the inexpediency of addressing the Prince on the subject, as it did appear that his Royal Highness had not power to remove the obnoxious Ministers; and that the Petition conveyed a kind of an insult. If the Prince had power he would immediately remove those men, and if he should not remove them the dilemma was inevitable, either that he wanted power or inclination.

Mr. Plunkett then proposed the following amendment.

Resolved, that a Petition be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order an immediate inquiry to be instituted respecting the evidence on which Mr. Pole issued the circular letter, and if it shall appear that no grounds existed for the measure, that his Royal Highness would be pleased to remove Charles Duke of Richmond and Wm. Pole, from the Government of Ireland. Major Bryan acceded to the amendment and it passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the foregoing Noblemen and Gentlemen appointed to carry the former Petition to the Prince Regent, do prepare a Petition according to the last Resolution.—Agreed to unanimously.

Upwards of 2000 persons were present? All the Counties in Ireland were invited to concur in the first Address to the Prince of Wales.

UNITED PARLIAMENT

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 7.

IRELAND.

Mr. Ponsonby.—In rising to address the House, pursuant to my previous notice, it affords me the highest satisfaction to see in his place that Right Honourable Member (Mr. W. Pole) whose Circular Letter, lying by the order of this House on its Table, is the cause of the Motion with which I shall have the honour to conclude. Whether that Motion shall succeed or not, it will at least produce the beneficial effect of giving the Right Honourable Member the opportunity of declaring the motives which actuated the Irish Government to have recourse to the measures recommended in his Circular Letter. That Letter is a most important document—it is a mandate to the entire Magistracy of Ireland, desiring them, under certain suppositions, to arrest three fourths of the population of Ireland. What the circumstances were which called for this unexpected measure, and at the particular moment *(hear, hear!)* produced that decision of the Irish Government, which led to the promulgation of this letter, must be information most important to the state of the empire. Those circumstances are yet new to us; there is nothing in the Letter calculated to inform us of the necessity of its circulation. It was notorious that the Catholic Committee had been sitting for months, nay for years, under the very eye of the Irish Government—that it had declared its intention of adding to its numbers twenty-four days before this Circular Letter was issued. I hold in my hand a newspaper of the 23d of January, which gives a statement of the proceedings of the Catholic Committee, and I am anxious to read that statement, as it is my wish to make no observation, or to put no question which are not founded on vouchers incapable of contradiction. The debate, of which this paper gives a statement, took place on the 19th of January, and it appears from it, that Mr. Hay, the Catholic Secretary, read a number of letters which he had received from many of the counties in Ireland, in which the names of the managers returned by those counties were inserted. There is a particular remark made on the return of Lord Castleross for the county of Kerry, because such an occurrence went to illustrate the unanimity prevailing amongst the Catholic Body. This proceeding was circulated as publicly in Dublin, as any advertisement published in any of the London Newspapers, twenty four days before the issue of this Circular Letter. When it was published, it appeared to entail silence upon those who, whatever were their privations, still fancied they possessed the privilege of complaint.—*(Hear!)* It is usual almost in all countries to allow that right to the unfortunate. *(Hear!)* It is not usual in this country to deny to the subject the privilege of approaching with his petition, either branch of the legislature. In this document the Catholic Committee is designated as an illegal meeting: That meeting had, in the view of the Irish Government, continued its sitting. Of the statements given in this Dublin Newspaper, either the Lord Lieutenant, or his subordinate Ministers, could not be ignorant. I am therefore most anxious to know, why such Committee were suffered to proceed unquestioned—why, this very measure of adding to their numbers so openly avowed, but which has since in this House, been made the justification of this Circular Letter, were allowed to go on, from the 1st of January, to the 12th of February following? The Administration did not, perhaps, think itself permanent; there was at the time a notion of a change; but surely if such fatal consequences as were attributed, were likely to arise, from the proceedings of that Committee, no Administration could be actuated by such unmanly and selfish views as from such a consideration to avoid the necessary means of averting the evil, and thereby transmit the mischief as a legacy to their successors. It was not, however, till the 12th of February, immediately after his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was placed at the head of the Executive Government, under fetters and limitations, that this Letter was issued. What made it incumbent that such a measure should take place the moment the Right Honourable Member touched the Irish shores, this night we have the opportunity of hearing explained. It could not surely proceed from any sinister design to involve the Government of the Prince Regent in the odium and unpopularity which might be calculated to proceed from such a measure *(hear, hear!)*. The House must be desirous to ascertain what the circumstances were which justified the Lord Lieutenant not to have had recourse to it before; and what was the nature of the proceedings which justified the Right Honourable Member to issue it, immediately on his arrival. This law had never before been put in force in Ireland; and when it was actually necessary to act upon it, against the alleged proceedings of such a portion of its population, one should have supposed that the Administration would have had recourse to the wisest, most judicious, and most efficient method of carrying it into operation. The power of carrying Acts of Parliament into effect in this country is in the Crown—in Ireland it is vested in the Lord Lieutenant, with the advice of the Council. If, then, it was found necessary to act upon this law, which had never before been acted upon, I am much surprised that a Proclamation to that effect had not been previously issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. *(Hear! Hear!)* That would have been a fair, liberal, and parental course. There would in such case be a great authority weighing on the minds of the people. It would have had the sanction of the great law authorities in the state. Indeed, not to have applied to the Privy Council previous to the measure, shewed a want of common prudence, I had almost said common justice. This course not having been pursued, I wish to know whether the Law Officers in Ireland were consulted? Whether the Letter now on this Table was laid before, and had the sanction of, the Irish Attorney and Solicitor General? Because, even if the necessity for putting this law in force was so urgent, so binding and imperative, as not to allow the delay of submitting it to the Privy Council, it, at least, without any danger to the public safety, could be laid before these Law authorities, with whom the Lord Lieutenant is in the habit of consulting on the execution of the laws. The Right Honourable Member in the Circular Letter warns the Sheriffs of Counties, that it had been reported to the Irish Government that Delegates were to be elected to an illegal meeting, calling itself the Catholic Committee. Upon what grounds is it that he has designated that body an unlawful assembly?—Is it unlawful in its own nature? If it be so, why has he suffered it to exist so long in the very seat of Government?—Thinking it unlawful, did he, however, conceive it more judicious to connive at it?—And if, though unlawful, he did connive at it, it is most important to the state of the empire, and to the tranquility of Ireland, that we should know the circumstances which induced him all of a sudden to depart from his previous system, and to arrest this assembly in the exercise of its functions.

This Letter of the Right Honourable Secretary applies to the past, as well as to the future conduct of the Catholics of Ireland. Why was it not thought proper to notice that past conduct before? The Catholic Committee have done no act since the 19th of January, no act before the 12th of February; and all their proceedings before that time were acts of such public notoriety, that it is impossible they could have escaped the notice of the Duke of Richmond, who must be acquainted with the most ordinary transactions of the country. Yet all these acts were allowed, and unnoticed by the Irish Government, till the 12th of February, when the Sheriffs of the different counties were directed to inform the Magistrates within their bounds to arrest all those who should have voted for any delegation to the Catholic Committee. Why were the Catholics not previously warned of this proceeding? Why was the affair allowed to go peaceably on, till it arrived at such maturity, and why is it now all of a sudden looked upon with such a degree of abhorrence? The Magistrates are ordered to arrest all such persons as may have been concerned in voting such Delegates, and commit them at once on bail. This is a proceeding rather extraordinary, certainly for a first act, that the first notice which Magistrates should receive, was to advert directly not to the future but to the past; that the Government knew the existence of the Catholic Committee, was aware of the proceedings of the Catholic Committee, and yet never warned them to abstain from assemblings. Was this lenity in the Irish Government; Was it moderation? Was it a regard to the peace and security, or a regard to the welfare of so great a portion of the inhabitants of this Empire? Why were they not first warned and cautioned before this extraordinary step, and told, you are doing what you are not permitted to do; we warn you therefore to desist; do not persist in a conduct which is prohibited by the laws, and by which you may incur the guilt of their violation? But nothing like this was done. From the 1st of January to the 12th of February no step was taken with any such view. The Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (Chancellor of the Exchequer) stated, on a former occasion, that the only circumstance mentioned in the dispatches of the Irish Government, as the occasion of the measure, was the Letter of the Secretary to the Catholic Committe; and that he had a confidence, when the conduct of that Government should come to be examined, it would be found to be correct. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that I see the Right Honourable Secretary in his place this night, that he may justify the confidence reposed in him by his Right Honourable Friend. This Letter contains instructions to arrest the persons therein described, and only to liberate them on bail. Let us look at the powers vested in them by the act of the 33d of the King. In a section of that act it is enacted, that if any delegates of any description assemble in any meeting, or if any person vote at any such meeting, or by any means vote, such representatives or delegates, on their being convicted, they shall be liable to be punished for a misdemeanour. The act says, after *conviction*. But here, in the first instance, before any notice, warning, or report was made to the Catholics on the subject, the magistrates were ordered to commit all persons who had offended against the provisions of the act. Now, Sir, it is remarkable that the offence in this section, of assisting at an election, or attending and voting, is, on the conviction of the person, to be punished; but this act is in itself no breach of the peace, nor does it necessarily lead to any breach of the peace, but is merely an inchoate of-

(Continued in the Supplment.)

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